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2. If he refuses to collect his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOOK OUT FOR BLOODSHED.

The Carterites to Make a Demonstration Against Warmouth's Police To-day—Citizens Warned to Keep Out of the Way.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Carter has issued an address to the people stating that he will on Monday at 11:30 A. M., through the Sergeant-at-Arms, proceed to remove from the halls of the House of Representatives in Mechanics' Institute and the approaches thereto, the metropolitan police and armed men, and place said House, with its organization, as it existed at adjournment, January 4th, intact. He requests the people to close their places of business and keep off the streets in the vicinity. The Warmouthites having ignored Speaker Carter, this programme indicates a contest. The Carterites are said to have two thousand men.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The following dispatch was received in this city to-day by Senator West, from Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—*Hon. J. R. West, Washington:* Yesterday and last night a hand bill was distributed throughout the city as follows: "To arms! To arms! To arms!" Colored men to the front! Warmouth's slaves at Mechanics Institute pretended to expel Antoine Adolph, Burch Wilson, Rearson Williams, Hurcard Gaddis, John Lott and other colored members of the House of Representatives. Warmouth will next attempt to remove Ingraham and Antoine from the Senate. Rally on Saturday at ten o'clock at the corner of Rampart and Canal streets, and let those who have failed to transfer on your rights as freemen and citizens tremble until the narrow of their bones shakes! Let the cry be, down with Warmouth and his thieving crew. Rally! Rally! Rally! Liberty or death!"

In this morning's papers, the *Times*, *National Republican*, and the *Bee*, published in both the French and English languages, appeared the following:

"Whereas, this violent and illegal action of said H. C. Warmouth has so far intimidated and embarrassed the General Assembly that a quorum of the House can not be obtained, and necessary reforms demanded by the people have thus far been defeated and the business of the community obstructed, and the public peace threatened and disturbed, and a republican form of government and laws endangered; and whereas, there is no solution of the difficulties nor aversion of the dangers to the liberties by usurpation and revolutionary violence of said H. C. Warmouth, except in the assertion of the legislative department of the Government through its proper officers of its independence and rights; therefore, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, and of the instructions of the House of Representatives, approved by sixteen members of the Senate of said State, I, G. W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, notify all whom it may concern, shall on Monday, 22d at 11:30 A. M., proceed to remove from the Hall of the House of Representatives and approaches thereto the Metropolitan police and armed men acting under the said H. C. Warmouth, and place said House, with its organization as it existed at the hour of adjournment January 4th last, in its hall in Mechanics Institute. And I hereby notify all members of the House that no violence or indignity will be practiced upon them nor intimidation by persuasion-at-arms or otherwise, to prevent them from regulating the organization of the House of Representatives as provided for by the Constitution and laws of the State and rules of the House. I would also warn all police and other armed men now acting in violation of law by order of H. C. Warmouth, against resisting the lawful mandate of the undersigned, and would notify them that no violence is to be used against them, except in case of said illegal resistance. And citizens are informed that no damage will be done to private property or interference had with the executive office. And they are respectfully requested for the time being to close their places of business, and to keep off the streets in the vicinity of Mechanics Institute. As this measure, legal in its character, as a last resort is taken for the protection of public rights and the preservation of republican government in the State of Louisiana, the question before our people is no longer the simple one reform, but the graver issue is presented by the revolutionary acts of the Governor, and that is, whether they will quietly permit him to subvert the State government and destroy the independence of every department thereof by the most violent and revolutionary acts. The premises considered, we earnestly invite citizens, irrespective of race or party, to organize and arm themselves as well as they may be able and report in the neighborhood of 207 Canal street, where they will be provided with necessary commissions and sworn in as special peace-officers-at-arms, and thus with law be prepared to protect their rights. I want a force so potent in numbers and so representative of the community as will preclude the hope and insure abstinence on the part of the Executive from further interference with the General Assembly. You are invited to meet at Rampart street, near Canal street, at 9 o'clock, Sunday morning, when necessary orders will be given.

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Long & Co.'s Pipe Works in Louisville Burned Yesterday—Loss $175,000—Insurance $10,000.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.—NO. 12. WEEKLY EDITION. JANUARY 27, 1872.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Another Road Leased by Col. Scott.

MEMPHIS, January 19.—The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, after three days' session, to-day ratified the lease of that road to the Southern Security Company, of which T. A. Scott is President, for ninety-nine years, by a vote of five to one.

Annual Elections.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the South Branch (narrow-gauge) Railway Company, held at Romney, W. Va., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. Wm. B. Stump, John C. Heiskell, Isaac T. Brady, Michael Blue, Robt. White, Edward B. Sheets and James Parsons. The prospects of this road are said to be very encouraging, and it is expected that it will be completed to Romney the coming season.

The stockholders of the Mahoning and Susquehanna Railroad Company elected the following officers and directors at their meeting on Monday, January 8th, to serve the ensuing year: President—F. W. Jenks. Secretary—R. C. Winslow. Directors—R. C. Winslow, Joseph Shields, Henry Brown, Wm. E. Gillespie, T. Pantal, G. W. Zeitler, J. B. Wilson, J. R. Mitchell, Wm. Davis, I. C. Jordan, J. B. Morris, T. Campbell.

At the meeting of the corporators of the St. Louis and Mexican Gulf Branch of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, held in St. Louis the following Board of Directors was elected: W. H. Coffin and Ozias Bailey, of New York; Henry T. Blow and James P. Fisk, of St. Louis; Charles E. Harwood, E. T. Robinson, M. J. Hubbell, J. T. Means and Henry C. Young, of Springfield, Missouri; J. P. Rogers, of Connecticut; L. Dahoney and A. S. Johnson, of Paris, Texas; W. T. Simmons, of Beaumont, Texas. There was no election for President. A. L. Johnson was chosen Vice President, and H. C. Young Managing Director. This road will leave the main line of the Atlantic and Pacific road at Pierce City; pass through Bentonville, Fayetteville and Fort Smith, Arkansas; thence through the Indian Territory to Red River, and terminate at Sabine Pass, on the Gulf of Mexico. The whole route is about seven hundred miles long, and is claimed to be the shortest projected line from St. Louis to the Gulf.

Following is the new board of Directors of the Lancaster and Reading Narrow-gauge Railroad Company: Messrs. C. A. Bilner, E. Billingfelt, Daniel Herr, (Pequea), John Hiestand, Amos Hollinger, Henry Bushong, W. L. Peiper, Geo. W. Hensel, A. H. Peacock, R. W. Shenk, H. G. Smith, John D. Skiles and Hon. Thos. E. Franklin. The meeting of stockholders then adjourned, and the new Board of Directors was organized. On motion, R. W. Shenk, Esq., was chosen President; W. Leaman, Secretary and Treasurer, and Hon. Thos. E. Franklin, Solicitor.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, Hon. John Cessna was elected President, and John Alsip, Dr. George W. Anderson, John G. Hartley, Isaac Mengel and J. W. Lingenfelter, of Bedford, and Josiah Bacon, Jacob P. Jones, John M. Kennedy, George B. Roberts, E. Y. Townsend, George Fahnestock and L. W. Clay, of Philadelphia, were elected directors.

Miscellaneous.

—The project has been revived, as we learn from the Bellefonte *Republican*, for a road from Bellefonte through the seven mountains to Lewistown. The enterprise has the approval of all roads with which it would connect—the Pennsylvania, the Sunbury and Lewistown, the Bellefonte and Snowshoe, and the Bald Eagle Valley lines. An examination of the route is to be made as early in the spring as possible. There is little doubt that the work will be constructed.

—The Newark, (O.,) *American* says: "The Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad is now completed to within about a mile of the tunnel, (which is thirty-nine miles from here,) the ties are distributed for the remaining mile, and it is confidently expected that we shall have veritable Straitsville coal from the tunnel next week.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill now "goes to the Senate, where it will probably be rejected, as it was last year."

—The Albany *Evening Times* says: A contract has been made with a German syndicate through the banking house of Henry Seligman, in New York, for a loan of thirty millions of dollars to a company organized to build a railroad from New York to Buffalo via Albany. Active operations are to be commenced in the spring. This is a separate and distinct organization from the Westside Railroad, for which it is proposed to bond our city, and would seem to remove the necessity for any further action toward incurring the debt proposed therefor.

—New York is promised at no distant day, says the *World*, a new line of communication with the West. Mr. Courtney, President of the West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company, returned on Tuesday last by the Abyssinia from Europe, whither he had been for the purpose of negotiating the sale of the bonds of the company. His trip was successful; the company now have no bonds upon the market, and it is proposed as early as possible in the spring to commence the construction of the road. The general route, as its name indicates, will be up the west shore of North River to Athens, whence it will take a westward course to Buffalo, and thence by the most practicable route to Chicago. The company has purchased the New York and Fort Lee Railroad, which gives an entry into New York, and negotiates the line as far as Hoboken. Surveys of the balance of the route have been made as far as Buffalo, but the announcement of the route most favored by the company will be made advisable at this time, as they are negotiating for the right of way. The company is composed of some of the most prominent business men of the city.

—Wm. Sheffield, chairman of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad extension committee, has published a card in the Napoleon *Signal* in which he says concerning the new line from this city to Chicago: "It will take two years to complete that part of the road which lies between Pittsburgh and the Sandusky road. The part between the Sandusky road and Chicago can be built in one year. The first is now receiving energetic attention, and the second is postponed until the early spring, when the company will either select the Defiance or Napoleon line, and proceed with the work. The causes of delay have no bearing on the question of route. I am assured of this by Vice-President Keyser. We therefore say to our friends, along the line, that they need not lose confidence by this delay."

THROUGH GLASS.

A Countryman's Mistake.

Yesterday afternoon, a gentleman from the country made a costly mistake in Allegheny City. He hailed from Sharpsburg district, and had a purchase to make at a trimming store. He walked along Federal street until he arrived at the store of Spencer, Jones & Co., on the corner of Water alley. The doors of the store were closed, yet the large clean plate glass gave no evidence of the fact. Thinking there was no obstruction in his way, the countryman raised his foot to step across the narrow piece of panel across the bottom of the door, and was no little astonished to find what he thought to be space occupied by glass. The pane was reduced to atoms, and the countryman no little astonished. He was badly scared when he discovered his mistake, but flatly refused to pay any damages, claiming that people had no right to keep glass so clean that it was invisible. The pane was insured against accident, so the firm don't suffer.

We mentioned the other day the casting in England of a seven hundred pound gun for the turret of the monitor Devastation. It weighs thirty-five tons, and the following statement of its principal dimensions will be of interest to the foundrymen of our own city These are: total length, 16 feet 3 inches; length of bore, 162 inches; length of rifling, 135 inches; twist of rifling, increasing from 0 to 1 turn in 35 calibres at the muzzle; number of grooves, 9; width, 1.5 inch; depth, 0.2 inch. The gun is constructed of a steel tube 168.5 inches in length, the thickness at the breech being 3.25 inches, and at the muzzle 2.25 inches. The coiled breech-piece is 104.5 inches in length and 34.5 inches in exterior diameter; the B tube 56.5 inches in length, and the C coil 90 inches in length and 56 inches in exterior diameter. The total cost of this monster was less than $12,000. The London *Times* doubts whether the experiment, when properly tested, will prove to have been successful.

The Boston *Advertiser* supports Civil Service Reform ably. Speaking for the average sentiment of New England it says: Any new method of examination which regards only the literary acquirements or the mental alertness of an applicant, ignoring his zeal, fidelity, truthfulness, reticence, caution, would be wholly inadequate and would equally fail. Fitness for all trust duties depends about equally upon mental and moral qualities. The presence of either, even in the highest degree, will not atone for the absence of the other. The pre-eminent merit of the scheme to which public attention is now directed is that it is broader than any with which it is commonly compared, and takes into account all the elements of character from which fitness of practical duties may be inferred.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois recently decided in an action against a railroad company for injuries to the plaintiff, a passenger on a train of the defendants, occasioned by the negligence of the company, that the jury may consider in estimating the damages whether the mental faculties of the plaintiff were impaired by the accident; and that this is a legitimate subject of inquiry, without reference to the question whether the act was wilfully done.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Later dispatches from India, from both French and English sources, concerning the results obtained by the late eclipse expeditions, confirm previous statements as to the material constitution of the corona of the sun, with the additional information that the extension of the corona above hydrogen is apparently small, the structure being a nebulous air.

Minnesota has a State Reform School, and it appears when boys become troublesome or expensive to their parents their affectionate progenitors are apt to make out a case against them on trivial grounds and get them committed to the school for a term of years. To obviate this system of shoving parental responsibilities upon the public, the Governor suggests that all parents should be obliged to defray the expenses of their sons while the latter are availing themselves of the educational advantages of the institution.

The International Money Order System, which only went into operation last October, has already assumed a self sustaining basis, and increased to such proportions as to demand the employment of additional clerks to carry out its operations.

With a view of putting an end to the abuses and corruptions engendered by the participation of corporations in partisan political contests, the Governor of Kansas recommends the passage of a law providing for the forfeiture of the charters and the disfranchisement of the officers of such corporations as are proved to have expended money for political purposes.

The tobacco manufactured in Detroit for the last quarter of 1871 was 1,426,642 pounds, on which taxes were collected to the amount of $442,269 20. Chewers have lately taken to their motto the Anglo-Norman legend "*Dien et mon Detroit.*"

A newly invented photometer proves that light penetrates 100 fathoms below the surface of the sea—70 fathoms more than hitherto supposed. This gives rise to a doubt whether there are any "dark, unfathomed caves which ocean bears."

Adam's nativity has at last been discovered. He was, according to Darwin, a germ-man.

During the recent "cold snap" in Paris, there were eight hundred serious falls on the ice, seventy arms and legs were broken, and two men died from accidents on the streets.

In the Elgin watch factories, three hundred of five hundred employees are girls. These girls earn from ten to twenty dollars a week, and perform some of the delicate operations incident to the business as skillfully as men.

A handsomely bound book, without a single idea, has been exhibited in London. Its contents are blank, "with the exception of five hundred and thirty-five ways of spelling 'scissors.'" The compiler is a wealthy mah, and did not do it oft of "sheer" necessity.

The Claflin and Woodhull-Blood *Weekly* grows frantic over the advice given by one of its exchanges to young ladies, which reads: "Keep your eyes open before marriage and half shut afterward." The free-love organ becomes fairly hysterical and spatters mud on the conjugal relations generally.

An American "Popular Edition of Dickens" is to be issued by the Loughlin Bros., New York, at a rate even cheaper than the London penny edition, of which it will be a *fac-simile*. Dickens' papers, with all the original illustrations, will form a part, and will be sold for ten cents. "Oliver Twist" will form the first issue in January.

Mr. A. Worthen, the State geologist of Illinois, accounts for the presence of toads in rocks in the following manner: The toad seeks shelter in a crevice for the winter, where he remains in a dormant condition until the constant dripping of water holding carbonate of lime in solution seals him in completely. Here he remains until released by the hammer of the workman.

An experienced grocer in Kalamazoo, who has watched the manœuvres and strategy of rats for many seasons, solves the problem of how rats carry eggs up a pair of stairs. He declares that he has seen a rat go to a basket of eggs, take one in his paws, roll over on his back, resting the egg on his abdomen, and holding it there by his legs, flap his tail as a signal that all was ready, and out would come two other rats, seize the first one by the tail, and drag him up stairs on his back, egg and all.

A correspondent of the *British Journal of Photography* predicts that owing to the fact that micro-photography has been brought to such a degree of perfection by the vigencies of the siege of Paris, the time may not be far distant when our daily paper will be about the size of a postage stamp, and we may have our favorite authors printed on our vest buttons. Fancy our carrying about with us a complete edition of Macauley on the three studs we wear in our shirt bosoms, or a "diamond edition" of Dickens in our sleeve buttons.

Referring to the Astor Library, the management of which has fallen into a state of great inefficiency, the New York *Times* says: "Had Mr. Astor never founded the library, we cannot doubt that New York would to-day have possessed a far finer one. The income available for books is only $5,000.

A cradle has been invented in Boston, by which the baby can be satisfactorily, securely and continuously rocked while the women go to vote. So we may as well burn over copies of Mrs. Aker's beautiful song, "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," and try to forget the music.

A Nebraskan thought he would undertake to charm a snake, but speedily resigned in favor of a professional undertaker.

Clams, alive and healthy, have been dug out of the prairie one or two miles from Houston, Texas. They were found at the depth of several feet, and the Houston people wonder how they got there. There need be no wonder. Prairie soil at the depth of a few inches is a wet clay and is always clammy.

A paper manufactory has been started in Louisiana, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

A new process has just been patented which is said to be of great promise in solving that most important question of utilizing sewerage without damage to health or dissatisfaction to the nostrils. It consists in the application of a prepared earth containing clay, sulphuric acid and nitric acid to sewerage matter. One of the greatest advances in horticultural economy is to be made in this direction, and every proposal of promise should receive thorough practical test.

Here is a flattering tribute to the trim condition in which our ships of war are generally kept. The United States frigate Colorado was recently at Yeddo, and it was proposed to show her off to the Mikado, but the Japanese navy was to have a review, and its officers begged the American Minister to send her away, as she was entirely too neat looking and the Mikado might decide to have no fleet at all if it were not as well kept as the American

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

THE coke trade of Pittsburgh has been very largely increased during the past year. In 1870 the receipts by the Connellsville Railroad were but a fraction over four and a half million bushels, while last year they reached fourteen and a quarter million. With the increase in the number of blast furnaces the demand for coke increases, and with a proper freight tariff the tonnage from coke alone would soon form a source of large revenue to the railroad company.

THE government of San Salvador has lately issued a decree recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recited grounds of the decree being that their struggle is based upon the principle of the rights of men; and that the fact of their having organized a republican form of government, coupled with the warlike attitude they have been able, in the face of so many difficulties, to maintain, constitutes a sufficient title on which to recognize such belligerency.

CONSIDERING the character of the medical testimony for the defense in the case of Mrs. WHARTON, the news of her acquittal, which we publish elsewhere, will hardly surprise anybody. It is true that the verdict of a jury cannot determine the question of moral guilt or innocence, but in the case of Mrs. WHARTON the least that can be said is that the foundations of her guilt have all failed, and that her goodness and amiability seem to have been as clearly established as that her misfortunes and sufferings have been almost unparalleled. The verdict which restores Mrs. WHARTON to liberty and society calls for an immediate reopening of the case of Dr. SCHOPPE.

ENCOURAGING news comes from New Hampshire regarding the progress of the political campaign in that State. None of the disagreements among the leaders of the Republican party, to which its defeat of last year was chiefly owing, exist during the present struggle. The unusual harmony which prevailed in the Nominating Convention is said to still pervade the entire ranks, the result being a general activity and enthusiasm which gives excellent earnest of the complete redemption of the State at the ensuing election.

A FELLOW-FEELING makes us wondrous kind. The *Richmond Enquirer* reprints in full the recent article of the New York *Journal of Commerce* in favor of the restoration of the whipping post as a means of punnishment, and characterizes it as a "strong argument." Considering the fact that Virginia herself has lately re-established this method of correction, the approbation of the *Enquirer* is quite natural. One is always quite glad to have his own dubious theories and practices defended or vindicated by another. We expect, also, that the article will be reproduced in pretty nearly every Democratic newspaper in the State of Delaware.

THE strict accountability to which the present Administration has held its officers, and the rigidness with which it has enforced the laws for securing honesty in the public servants, is shown in the fact that it has brought to account for defaults or embezzlements in the Internal Revenue officers, fifteen Custom officers, thirteen officers of the Interior Department, one hundred and five Postmasters, sixteen money order officers, four officers of the navy and two of the army—one hundred and ninety-eight in all, involving an actual or possible loss to the Government of $2,301,621. Of this list, one hundred and fifty-nine were appointed by previous Administrations and thirty-nine by the present. The loss is in cruing from the former being $1,981,513; from the latter only $320,108. This faithful execution of the public laws and guardianship of the people's treasury, tells its own story, without any comment, and the people will not be slow to understand it.

A MOVEMENT for the repeal, or at least a modification, of the income tax is being agitated in England. The newspapers are filled with complaints of persons who claim to have been unjustly assessed, and subjected to the loss of valuable time and the annoyance of being compelled to make an application to Government officials for a reconsideration of their case. The *Standard* characterizes the tax as absurd and unequal in its operation, and provocative of a wide spread discontent and indignation, and says that the system under which the abuses which spring from it are possible, is one that would be borne in no free country except England. The *Standard* considers the speedy repeal of the tax in our country to be certain, and cites also the opposition of MR. THIERS and his finance minister to the imposition of a tax in France. It is to be hoped events may not prove its prediction with regard to the United States to have been groundless.

ONE of the most curious illustrations of the operation of the law of coincidence, which the modern literary world has ever afforded, is furnished by a comparison of LONGFELLOW'S late poem " The Vision of the Monk Gabriel," with one on the same subject written by a lady of Philadelphia, and published in the *Continental Monthly* some years ago. In the case of LONGFELLOW the idea of plagiarism is course out of the question, and yet the two poems—printed together in a late number of the Philadelphia *Press*—reveal an identity of thought and similarity of expression almost close enough to warrant the impression that they sprang from the same consciousness, and were moulded into form by the same hand. The explanation of the singular coincidence is of course to be found in the fact that both writers had equal access to the legend on which the poems were founded, and that, so to speak, it struck their minds at the same angle, and bore to both the same spiritual aspect and significance. It is remarkable as showing how closely the work of two sculptors may resemble that of each other, without either of them knowing that the other had had access to his quarry, or being, indeed, aware of the workman's existence.

THE NEW YORK *World* recently took the ground that the Government of the United States had no right to proscribe those graduates of the Military Academy at West Point who sided with the rebellion, for the reason that since the year 1826, " RAWLE on the Constitution," in which the right of secession is distinctly affirmed, had been used as a standard text-book in the Academy, and that therefore the rebel graduates simply acted up to the principles they had been taught in school. This statement, which was certainly calculated to produce a very injurious impression concerning that institution, has been widely copied and commented upon by the Democratic press. Happily, however, it turns out to have been incorrect. RAWLE'S work was adopted as a text-book in 1826, because it was the only comprehensive view of national law to be had at the time. But the next year KENT'S commentaries (published in 1826,) were made the official text-books on constitutional law, and this work, which denies the doctrine of State Rights, was studied by all the rebel leaders who graduated at the Military Academy, except POLK. The ingenious defence that the treason of these men was the logical result of an error of early education falls, therefore, completely to the ground.

THE protest said to have been forwarded to Congress by a number of Presidents of insurance companies in Cincinnati, against allowing a greater steam pressure on towboats than passenger vessels, in the pending steamboat bill, must either have been done without adequate reflection, or under a complete misapprehension of the intrinsic requirements of the case. So well is this necessity for a heavier steam pressure on towboats understood in river insurance circles generally, that every insurance office in Pittsburgh and St. Louis has petitioned Congress to grant the application which the Cincinnati companies, standing in their own light, call upon it to refuse; and it should be evident at a glance that this increased power, by enabling these boats to handle their tows with greater ease and mastery—instead of being fraught with additional risk or danger, must conduce to safety and security. It is to be hoped that the protestants in question may revise their inconsiderate action—if inconsiderate it has been—and that, if it is the result of incorrect or partial information, they will take upon the subject the sense of men who are practically familiar with the workings of boats, and have no pet theories to vindicate nor privates axes to grind. Plenty of such may be found in Cincinnati.

THE immense importance of the iron industries of the United States, and of the collateral enterprises and interests dependent on them—against which the free-traders are leveling their insidious assaults—may be judged from the fact that the number of persons employed in the country in the primary production of iron and the manufacture of articles from it, is estimated at nine hundred and forty thousand, or about one-ninth of the entire able-bodied male population of the United States; the total value of these manufactures for last year being computed at the enormous sum of nine hundred millions of dollars. It seems almost incredible that there should be found any thinking, intelligent person willing to lend himself to the unpatriotic business of breaking down the system which has built up so magnificent and vast an interest, and contributed so largely to the national prosperity. The wages of these nine hundred and forty thousand men are of course graduated according to the price of the product, and no argument is needed to show that a reduced duty would disastrously affect not only forge and foundry, furnace and rolling mill, and the capital invested in them, but also the whole far-reaching chain of interdependent agricultural, commercial and domestic interests of which our iron industries constitute so important a link.

M. THIERS AND THE ASSEMBLY.

M. THIERS'S resignation may have worked upon the National Assembly in the way of much needed instruction and discipline. For some time the old statesman has been looked upon with increasing jealousy and distrust, even by some of those who a few months ago hailed him as the savior of the country, and who were then ready to invest him with powers little short of dictatorial. Thus, some of his Orleanist friends openly deplored the *eclat* with which he escaped from the difficulty caused by the resolution of the Orleans Princes to take their seats in the Assembly. To the zealous champions of royalty it seemed that THIERS was the great barrier in the way of an early restoration, or of such a recognition of the pretensions of the Princes as would gradually prepare the way for a restoration of the monarchy. When the Princes made known their wish to withdraw from their engagement not to sit in the Assembly, it was fully expected by their eager adherents that THIERS would denounce their bad faith or their want of patriotism, and that a majority of the Assembly taking the other side, would at once release them from their promise. By his admirable tact THIERS succeeded in putting the Princes completely in the wrong, and thus strengthened his own position. He cheerfully renounced, so far as he was concerned, any right to interfere with their action grounded upon their engagement, and referred the whole question to the Assembly as being virtually the party with whom the engagement had been made. Whereupon the Assembly refused to express any opinion on the subject, leaving the Princes to decide for themselves on their own responsibility. After receiving this dash of cold water, the royal gentlemen took their seats to the joy of their enemies and to the grief of their friends. With many the favor of the Princes is besides not enhanced just now by their demand for the restoration of their estates, the concession of which recommended by a commission and still depending on the will of the Assembly, would draw more than one hundred millions from the national treasury. M. THIERS enjoying the exercise of power, apparently satisfied that the republic may be permanently established in France, and displeased with the course of the Duc D'AUMALE, has perhaps ceased to be an Orleanist. Though, no doubt, still honorably maintaining, so far as possible, his attitude of neutrality towards the various parties, his continuance in office and the effects of his activity are, it would seem, in his present state of mind necessarily anti-royalist. Another sign tending to the consolidation of the republic may possibly be found in the action of the Assembly mentioned as probable in a cable dispatch published yesterday. It is believed, the dispatch said, that the President of the Assembly will be chosen Vice-President of the French Republic. M. GREVY, the person referred to, is, we believe, a firm and consistent Republican of long standing, and he is known to be THIERS' candidate for the position. Possibly the election of a Vice-President who, on the death or withdrawal of the President, might for the time assume his functions and prevent revolution, may be ascribed to the panic which a few days ago resulted from M. THIERS's resignation. The step may also be considered as not flattering to Orleanist prospects. One effect of the presence of the Duc D'AUMALE in the Assembly was expected to be the education of one with the amusement of the other. The same people, though they may be ashamed to own the fact, regard LOUISA MUHLBACH'S works with affectionate admiration for the same reason. While absorbed in the thrilling or piquant adventures of a novel, to be introduced on the most familiar terms to the society of FREDERIC the Great and his Court, of the same mighty prince and his brothers and sisters; while sympathizing keenly with Baron TRENCK in his afflictions, to see unravelled in the most luminous and satisfactory way the tangled skeins of intrigue by which all Europe was thrown into confusion is to many a delicious confidence. Amusement and instruction in partnership! to revel in the delights of the novel reader and yet feel oneself growing learned in history! How natural it is that the most frivolous readers for the hour sometimes fancy themselves in sympathy with earnest students of truth, who in pursuit of their object grow blind in ransacking musty records and worm-eaten documents.

Others think of history with great respect and suppose that every well educated person should be acquainted with it, but at the same time they regard it as one of those lighter subjects which do not call for serious study. Books of history are to them books to be read, not studied. They may have heard of geography and chronology as the eyes of history, and in a general way they recognize the importance of knowing where and when certain famous or remarkable events took place. But they are apt to be content with such indefinite and inexact recollections as may suffice to save them from gross blunders in intelligent society. The subject might not be worthy of newspaper criticism or remark if the indifference and inaccuracy to which we refer, did not as they notoriously do characterize the acquaintance with their own national annals, which young Americans commonly carry with them from school or even from college. We intend no sweepingly offensive assertion. Of course many of them are free from the reproach,and a much greater number hardly merit blame for the deficiency in question, as in the system of American education no sufficient provision is made, or time allowed for instruction in American history. While in England as the result of recent educational reform, English history receives in colleges and universities due attention; while in France and Germany such arrangements exist for instruction in French and German history as to throw responsibility for ignorance upon the student who disregards his opportunities, the American student in our oldest and best furnished colleges is left to books and his own inclinations to master or neglect the history of the United States.

It is an instructive fact that while there is not, we believe, in any American college a single professorship of American history, no such defect will mark the newly established university of Strassburg. On the ground that there is "no country from which Germans may learn more both negatively and positively than the United States" Prince BISMARCK has resolved to institute a Professorship for the elucidation of the lessons derivable from our annals. Dr. HOLST, for many years a resident of Chicago, is to be the first professor. Hence it is not unlikely that after a few months now young Americans will resort to Strassburg to study the history of their native land, just as they go to Berlin or to Heidelberg to study subjects which are more thoroughly taught there than elsewhere. When we speak of teaching American history thoroughly, of course somewhat more is ascribed to the teacher than mere familiarity with the external events with which history chiefly deals. It is assumed that he possesses the mastery of the subject which is the result of long years devoted to investigation in all the sources of knowledge open to the inquirer, and which qualifies an able man to interpret documents and acts of the past almost with the certainty and vividness of a contemporary. Whatever else republicans may remain ignorant of, they cannot with impunity neglect the history of their own country, and to study it with any advantageous results for practical purposes, they need teachers who have made the history their specialty. Well furnished with instructors able to expound the lessons afforded by the history of American industry, commerce and manners, the people would probably soon attain to unanimity on several subjects concerning which they are now divided in opinion. Their use would perhaps be still more strikingly illustrated in giving a quietus to some constitutional questions which threaten to produce agitations hardly less violent than the subject of States Rights. Even the subject of States Rights can not yet be considered as settled forever, since its future discussion and adjustment historical knowledge may be made of very essential utility.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The Chicago papers publish a letter written by ROBERT COLLYER to A. C. HESSING, the leader of the late anti-fire ordinance mob, which deserves to be read and pondered by every working man, and especially by every naturalized citizen, in the country. The fire limit ordinance of that city prohibits the erection of wooden buildings within certain specified boundaries, while the opponents of the measure insist upon their right to employ whatever material they prefer. Mr. COLLYER reminds Mr. HESSING, who is also a naturalized citizen, that themselves, and the classes they represent, left the old countries because life was there a hopeless battle against poverty and caste, and that in the United States they have all found better wages, broader opportunities, equal rights, and a good education for their children in the common schools, without a single question being asked as to their political, social or religious views. Pointing out that the majority of the opponents of the fire ordinance are men who owe nearly everything they have in the world to the generous opening thus made for them, the writer urges that, upon the ground of simple gratitude alone, they ought to be very careful how they assail, as during the late disturbance, the safeguards of the government which has given them a home. Under it they have bought and paid for with uncounted treasure and blood; and that as respects the question whether they shall learn to build a city that shall be fire-proof, as nearly as human foresight and skill can make it, or learn their woful lesson again on the black-board of ten thousand burnt-up houses, it should be remembered that they owe these very homes themselves to the fire of 1871, and that even on this ground alone the American Commonwealth is entitled to determine whether the future Chicago shall be built of brick or pine, even though the change involve considerable additional cost.

In answer to the plea of poverty put forth by the malcontents, Mr. COLLYER says:

"Dear as we are, our pockets must be ready to let us make poverty our plea for doing such a thing as this. It might be right to do it were it the poor man has no chance to get along, and must always take an inferior position because of his birth and breeding. But in this land where every honest man is a gentleman equal to the best, and in a city like Chicago, full of the Republic worked in a leather store, a short time ago, for less wages, probably, than any good bricklayer or carpenter is now getting, I would be careful how I made poverty an excuse station. If there is a little pinch of poverty just now, I would rather put a pole over my shoulders, go about the streets, and get a man to make speeches about it, and try to force the Government of my country to a false and dangerous position by my clamor."

Aside from the local application of these noble and notable words, they have a general significance which our matrimonial citizens would do well to heed. The brave, healthy minded blacksmith preacher sees that, notwithstanding all its faults, the United States is the paradise of the honest toiler, and that it has done too generously by him to deserve aught but loyal and chivalrous devotion at his hands. We take it, also, that the workingman who is able truly to comprehend and enter into the whole life of the country will be apt to coincide in this view, the vague complaints and heated dreams and theories of every Communist and Internationalist to the contrary notwithstanding.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Thirty years ago Lord DENMAN, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in England, said, that, in a majority of cases, trial by jury was "a humbug, a delusion and a snare." This attack on the palladium of British liberties was thought at the time to be almost shocking enough to merit the condign penalty of "removal for cause;" and yet, in England and the United States to-day, intelligent opinion is identical with that of this iconoclastic judge.

The guarantee of personal right, which is involved in the idea of making a given number of the common people decide on questions of fact, was of immense value when the word of a King was the law, and the lawyers were servants of the King. But times and circumstances have changed. The change has been very great in England; it has been radical and illimitable in the United States.

Now, while times and circumstances have been modified and altered, the law has remained conservative and unprogressive. That, which was once a blessing, has become something like a curse. The bulwark of a century ago has rotted and falls with crushing weight on those whom it was built up to protect. While civilization has made progress, jury system shadows its just claims as an instrument and end of school and college training. By some it is thought of as consisting of narratives which may entertain or amuse a leisure hour, but which contain no more solid or useful instruction than a novel. In fact, we know people who value the *Waverley* romances chiefly because they are believed to combine history and fiction in such pleasing proportions as to unite the edification of one with the amusement of the other. The same people, though they may be ashamed to own the fact, regard LOUISA MUHLBACH'S works with affectionate admiration for the same reason. While absorbed in the thrilling or piquant adventures of a novel, to be introduced on the most familiar terms to the society of FREDERIC the Great and his Court, of the same mighty prince and his brothers and sisters; while sympathizing keenly with Baron TRENCK in his afflictions, to see unravelled in the most luminous and satisfactory way the tangled skeins of intrigue by which all Europe was thrown into confusion is to many a delicious confidence. Amusement and instruction in partnership! to revel in the delights of the novel reader and yet feel oneself growing learned in history! How natural it is that the most frivolous readers for the hour sometimes fancy themselves in sympathy with earnest students of truth, who in pursuit of their object grow blind in ransacking musty records and worm-eaten documents.

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injury of every community into which it has flowed. This practice of making the United States the recipient of the refuse of Europe is now likely to be stopped. An important measure now pending in Congress for the establishment of a system of national protection for immigrants on the high seas and after landing, contains a provision making it unlawful to land in the United States any person who has been convicted of an infamous crime or who has been in prison for other than political offenses, or who has been pardoned or released on condition that he should emigrate to the United States. Such person may be taken into custody, if *prima facia* evidence exists, until their character may be ascertained; and afterwards returned to their own country at the expense of the vessel that brought the same; and the vessel, master, or owner or agent shall forfeit, as a special penalty, the sum of five hundred dollars. There is at present no law or treaty to prevent the landing of foreign criminals or convicts pardoned on condition of emigrating to the United States, and it is to be hoped that this bill, or some other measure calculated to remedy the evil complained of, may be passed without any unnecessary delay.

IN a letter respecting the business of iron ship-building, a well known Philadelphia manufacturer says that in the yards in that city and vicinity there are in process of construction sixteen iron steamers, seven of which are in the sources of knowledge open to the inquirer, and which qualifies an able man to interpret documents and acts of the past almost with the certainty and vividness of a contemporary. Whatever else republicans may remain ignorant of, they cannot with impunity neglect the history of their own country, and to study it with any advantageous results for practical purposes, they need teachers who have made the history their specialty. Well furnished with instructors able to expound the lessons afforded by the history of American industry, commerce and manners, the people would probably soon attain to unanimity on several subjects concerning which they are now divided in opinion. Their use would perhaps be still more strikingly illustrated in giving a quietus to some constitutional questions which threaten to produce agitations hardly less violent than the subject of States Rights. Even the subject of States Rights can not yet be considered as settled forever, since its future discussion and adjustment historical knowledge may be made of very essential utility.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The Chicago papers publish a letter written by ROBERT COLLYER to A. C. HESSING, the leader of the late anti-fire ordinance mob, which deserves to be read and pondered by every working man, and especially by every naturalized citizen, in the country. The fire limit ordinance of that city prohibits the erection of wooden buildings within certain specified boundaries, while the opponents of the measure insist upon their right to employ whatever material they prefer. Mr. COLLYER reminds Mr. HESSING, who is also a naturalized citizen, that themselves, and the classes they represent, left the old countries because life was there a hopeless battle against poverty and caste, and that in the United States they have all found better wages, broader opportunities, equal rights, and a good education for their children in the common schools, without a single question being asked as to their political, social or religious views. Pointing out that the majority of the opponents of the fire ordinance are men who owe nearly everything they have in the world to the generous opening thus made for them, the writer urges that, upon the ground of simple gratitude alone, they ought to be very careful how they assail, as during the late disturbance, the safeguards of the government which has given them a home. Under it they have bought and paid for with uncounted treasure and blood; and that as respects the question whether they shall learn to build a city that shall be fire-proof, as nearly as human foresight and skill can make it, or learn their woful lesson again on the black-board of ten thousand burnt-up houses, it should be remembered that they owe these very homes themselves to the fire of 1871, and that even on this ground alone the American Commonwealth is entitled to determine whether the future Chicago shall be built of brick or pine, even though the change involve considerable additional cost.

In answer to the plea of poverty put forth by the malcontents, Mr. COLLYER says:

"Dear as we are, our pockets must be ready to let us make poverty our plea for doing such a thing as this. It might be right to do it were it the poor man has no chance to get along, and must always take an inferior position because of his birth and breeding. But in this land where every honest man is a gentleman equal to the best, and in a city like Chicago, full of the Republic worked in a leather store, a short time ago, for less wages, probably, than any good bricklayer or carpenter is now getting, I would be careful how I made poverty an excuse station. If there is a little pinch of poverty just now, I would rather put a pole over my shoulders, go about the streets, and get a man to make speeches about it, and try to force the Government of my country to a false and dangerous position by my clamor."

Aside from the local application of these noble and notable words, they have a general significance which our matrimonial citizens would do well to heed. The brave, healthy minded blacksmith preacher sees that, notwithstanding all its faults, the United States is the paradise of the honest toiler, and that it has done too generously by him to deserve aught but loyal and chivalrous devotion at his hands. We take it, also, that the workingman who is able truly to comprehend and enter into the whole life of the country will be apt to coincide in this view, the vague complaints and heated dreams and theories of every Communist and Internationalist to the contrary notwithstanding.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Thirty years ago Lord DENMAN, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in England, said, that, in a majority of cases, trial by jury was "a humbug, a delusion and a snare." This attack on the palladium of British liberties was thought at the time to be almost shocking enough to merit the condign penalty of "removal for cause;" and yet, in England and the United States to-day, intelligent opinion is identical with that of this iconoclastic judge.

The guarantee of personal right, which is involved in the idea of making a given number of the common people decide on questions of fact, was of immense value when the word of a King was the law, and the lawyers were servants of the King. But times and circumstances have changed. The change has been very great in England; it has been radical and illimitable in the United States.

Now, while times and circumstances have been modified and altered, the law has remained conservative and unprogressive. That, which was once a blessing, has become something like a curse. The bulwark of a century ago has rotted and falls with crushing weight on those whom it was built up to protect. While civilization has made progress, jury system shadows its just claims as an instrument and end of school and college training. By some it is thought of as consisting of narratives which may entertain or amuse a leisure hour, but which contain no more solid or useful instruction than a novel. In fact, we know people who value the *Waverley* romances chiefly because they are believed to combine history and fiction in such pleasing proportions as to unite the edification of one with the amusement of the other. The same people, though they may be ashamed to own the fact, regard LOUISA MUHLBACH'S works with affectionate admiration for the same reason. While absorbed in the thrilling or piquant adventures of a novel, to be introduced on the most familiar terms to the society of FREDERIC the Great and his Court, of the same mighty prince and his brothers and sisters; while sympathizing keenly with Baron TRENCK in his afflictions, to see unravelled in the most luminous and satisfactory way the tangled skeins of intrigue by which all Europe was thrown into confusion is to many a delicious confidence. Amusement and instruction in partnership! to revel in the delights of the novel reader and yet feel oneself growing learned in history! How natural it is that the most frivolous readers for the hour sometimes fancy themselves in sympathy with earnest students of truth, who in pursuit of their object grow blind in ransacking musty records and worm-eaten documents.

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CONGRESS has at last taken in hand the question of the importation of criminals from foreign countries, to which we recently at some length referred. Every honest, healthy and industrious immigrant who lands on our shores, of course conduces to the national strength and prosperity, and deserves welcome at our hands; but the authorities of not a few European countries have chosen to consider the United States as a convenient, because remote, penal colony, to which to ship the lawless and desperate element of their population; which, mingling in the general mass of emigration, has generally escaped detection on arrival here, to the subsequent grievous harm and

THE members of the New York City Council of Political Reform are wiser than some Congressmen. They recommend to the Legislature that the President's plan of Civil Service Reform be applied to the various non-elective offices in that city. There are some ten thousand offices under the city government, and eight thousand would be affected by the proposed bill. In municipal affairs, even more than in national or State administration, this principle is applicable, because nothing so much resembles private business than the management of a town or city. How well the principle of applying the tests of honesty and efficiency to the servants of the people works wherever employed, is shown in the admirable results of the system introduced a year or two ago into the Sub-Treasury of New York. In that department politics are as strictly excluded as in the banking house and the great mercantile firms in our city. Men are appointed solely on account of their fitness for the discharge of the duties they are required to perform. So long as these duties are properly performed they are sure of their places. The greatest difficulty we were encountered in finding exactly the right men. They invariably had to be sought for, being employed in other vocations. They were recruited from the banks and merchants' stores instead of from the politicians and office seekers. A system of strict accountability was introduced, and the details of the department conducted on strict business principles. The result is that the office is one of the best conducted in the whole country.

IT NOW seems that the Governor of Michigan acted prematurely in announcing by proclamation that the sufferers by fire in his State are so fully supplied with food and raiment that further relief is unnecessary. The sufferers themselves state that a visit of their Executive to the afflicted regions would certainly satisfy him that his announcement has been made too soon, and that much destitution still exists which could be removed without continued assistance. The thanks rendered to the benevolent world in the Governor's proclamation, the people second feelingly, but till another summer at least they indicate themselves largely dependent on continued donations.

THE report of the State Auditor General shows that the three per cent. tax on premiums and five hundred dollars license free from foreign insurance companies to the Commonwealth, for the year 1871, amounted to three hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents. The present law requires a sworn statement to accompany every application from a foreign company for a license to transact business in this State. Statements made according to the blanks issued by the Auditor General must be renewed annually, in the month of January, and be published at least six times in a daily or weekly paper in the city or county in which the principal agency may be established.

The $5,000 given to Chicago for charitable purposes by the Grand Duke Alexis has been distributed in sums of $500 to ten charitable institutions.

THE TAXING POWER.

Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Washington Avenue Case—A Check to Road Improvements.

Some days ago mention was made of the fact that the Supreme Court had affirmed the decision of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in the case of Curran and others against the Commissioners of Washington avenue. The opinion has since been received here, and a statement of the principles affirmed will be found important. The Legislature passed an act creating a Commission, with power to take charge of Washington avenue, one of the great thoroughfares leading from this city, to grade, macadamize and improve it, and assess the cost thereof upon the property lying within a mile on either side. The improvement was to commence at Saw Mill run, or the southern line of the borough of Mount Washington, and extend a distance of seven miles. The property was to be assessed in this way: for half a mile on each side, six dollars per acre; for the next quarter mile, four dollars; and the remaining quarter, three dollars per acre. A number of the property owners filed a bill in equity to restrain the Commissioners from proceeding under the act, on the ground that the tax was unconstitutional. The court below so held, and appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The opinion was delivered by Justice Agnew. It affirms the right of municipal taxation, by a county, township, city or borough, for local improvements; concedes the right of cities and boroughs to tax for street and other improvements by the foot frontage, but denies the power of the Legislature to authorize the assessments contemplated in the case of Washington avenue, the improvement of which would be a *general* public benefit. The court says: If this mode of taxation could be maintained, the Legislature on the same principle, could make a turnpike, a canal, a railroad, or any other highway across the State, and compel the owners of lands within any fixed number of miles to pay for it, assessing any sum per acre that might be necessary. Taxation according to benefits received is neither unequal nor unjust, and cannot come in conflict with those clauses in the Bill of Rights which regard as sacred the rights of private property. So long as it faithfully and reasonably provides for a just assessment according to the benefits conferred, and does not impose unfair and unequal burthens, it cannot be said to exceed the Legislative power. It is on this ground only, that assessment according to the frontage of property on a public street to pay for its opening, paving and paving, is to be justified. As a practical result, in cities and large towns the per foot front mode of assessment reaches a just and equal apportionment to the benefits received, and has been deemed a reasonable exercise of the taxing power in such places, with a view to taxation according to the benefits received. But this rule, as a practical adjustment of proportional benefits, can apply only to cities and large towns, where the density of population along the street, and the value of the lots, make it a reasonably certain mode of arriving at a true result. To apply it to the country and to farm lands would lead to such irregularity and injustice as to be the want of all soundness as a rule, or as a substitute for a fair and impartial valuation of benefits in pursuance of law, so that at the very first blush every one would pronounce it to be palpably unequal, unjust and unjust. Judged of by this rule for deciding in a question of constitutional power, the law in this case cannot stand. The Legislature, therefore, made a mistake in fixing such a burthen upon the lands along the route of this avenue. It is in fact nothing more than a tax upon property in order to pay for a public improvement in which their interest is no greater, and as to some of them not so great, as that of many others who pay no part of the burthen. It is not the clear interest and spirit of the Bill of Rights.

The distinction drawn in the foregoing extracts from the opinion, is thus epitomized by Justice Sharswood, in the Supreme Court of Philadelphia: "Local assessments can only be constitutional when imposed to pay for local improvements, and when they are limited to benefits on the properties assessed, and to the extent of those benefits. They cannot be imposed where the improvement is either expressed or appears to be for general benefit."

Under this decision, the improvement of Washington avenue is at an end, and the "great expectations" entertained by the friends of the project are suddenly brought to naught. The increase in population, the rapid appreciation in the value of lands, the comfortable and tasteful residences which would be the numerous other advantages which result from good roads, are not soon to be realized in that section. But this is not all. The Improvement of Mt. Washington, leading out of Allegheny, is likely to be cut short by the same decision. The only hope there is in getting this thoroughfare improved is that it shall be allowed to go through without objection. This is a vain hope, as no such expenditure as that required can be assessed without objections from some property holder. It is useless to be known that those assessed are not legally bound to pay, and many of them will not pay. There is always a large class that cannot be made to see any principle in public improvements until after having been dragged into them, they begin to realize pecuniarily. Hitherto we have regarded it as only seven or three years on the subject of street and road improvements, and the spirit of progress has extended into the suburbs. The Legislature says, "go ahead—these improvements are in keeping with the spirit of the age," but the Supreme Court cries "hold, not so fast; go slow or you will run afoul of principles laid down through the Bill of Rights." So our country friends will have to put on the brakes and stick to the old ways, or "pay, pay, and be populated." Then they can improve their mud roads according to the Bill aforesaid. We congratulate the "country districts" recently consolidated with Pittsburgh. They are not in "the line of improvement," and the embargo placed upon Washington avenue, West End avenue, and other avenues leading into the country, north and south, will inure to the benefit of the territory "between the rivers." The people *will* locate upon the best thoroughfares, and the improvement of such, as improved avenues, will attract population regardless of whether the improvements can be exactly squared with the constitution or not.

The above case was ably argued in the Supreme Court by N. W. Shafer and M. W. Acheson, Esqs., for the complainants, and the Messrs. Fetterman for the Commissioners.

THE NEW RAILROAD.

From Greensburg to Connellsville.

Friday afternoon a committee of the Managers of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad visited this city for the purpose of conferring with Colonel T. A. SCOTT on matters connected with the interests of the road. The conference was of a private nature, the reporters of the press being denied admittance to the room where it was held. The development of the coal fields on the proposed route, it is said, was the main topic of discussion. When completed the new road will bring Connellsville two miles nearer Pittsburgh than by the present route. It is expected that by March next some half dozen sections will be graded and ready for the rails. The road is to begin at Greensburg and extend to Charleston, in the Shenandoah valley. It will cross the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore at Connellsville, the Baltimore and Ohio at Cumberland and the Washington City and Cincinnati at Weston. Its southwestern connection from Charleston will bring Knoxville within 500 miles of Nashville, and its northeastern termination will be direct to Charleston. The work is being pushed to completition.

Golden Wedding.

On Wednesday, the 17th inst., Wm. Leasure, Esq., of Westmoreland county, father of Dr. Leasure, of Allegheny city, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his second marriage, at the old homestead. Dr. Leasure, and all the sons and daughters by the second marriage, nine in all, were present, several of them accompanied by their children and their children's children to the fourth generation. The occasion was a very pleasant one, for many reasons, some of which are rather uncommon. None of the sons or daughters of William Leasure are dead. All are married and have families and homes of their own. Not one of them, or their children, arrived at years of accountability, have ever had the misfortune to merit censure for any violation of law on derilection of duty to family, country or friend. All are useful members of society in their several land positions and fill the best interests of their communities. The anniversary was that of a *second marriage*, and yet the Patriarch is only seventy-three years of age, was never sick four consecutive days in his life, and is yet a hale man in a hearty green old age. A few friends, and the pastor of the church in the old couple have been life long members, were present, and shared the quiet pleasures of the family reunion. Religious services were held, conducted by the pastor, and followed by a family history, given by the oldest son of the house, Gen. Daniel Leasure, of Allegheny. Appropriate gifts were presented by all present, and a regular old-fashioned Westmoreland county farmer's dinner received appreciative justice from all present. The evening passed in happy reminiscences of childhood, with brothers between whom the world had planted no root of bitterness, and sisters who remained sisters still in heart though widely separated in homes and interest; and over all shone the pleasant, happy faces of the sturdy old farmer and his bride of fifty winters. Friends and guests entered into the spirit of the occasion, identified themselves with the family in the pleasures of reunion, and all left for their homes, feeling that it had indeed been "good for them" to be there.

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, for the week ending January 16, 1872, and each bearing that date, reported from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent Cases, Washington city, D. C.:

122,723. Threshing machine, J. S. Keller and J. L. Stoner, Ephrata Township, Pa.

122,727. Earth closet, B. T. Kent, Westchester, Pa.

122,761. Washing machine, S. Ainsworth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

122,766. Safety valve, W. Chamerer, Reading, Pa.

122,770. Corn planter, J. L. Krider, Chestnut Level, Pa.

122,774. Panel raising machine, J. H. Millspaugh, assignor to Millspaugh, Rowley & Millspaugh, all of Williamsport, Pa.

122,784. Earth closet, H. Sherman, Waverly, Pa.

122,794. Combined latch and lock, James Adair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

122,809. Water-wheel, A. H. Brubaker, Brunersville, Pa.

122,873. Hose coupling, T. W. Welsh, assignor to the Westinghouse Air-Brake Company, all of Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAMP EXPLOSIONS.

A Scientific Inquiry into the Causes—Defective Lamps, Adulterated Oils, etc.

The Councils of Cleveland, in consequence of the numerous lamp explosions in that city, recently employed a committee of scientific gentlemen to investigate and report upon the subject of various kinds of kerosene oil and its products, sold and used for illuminating purposes. The Committee, after giving the matter the greatest care and attention, have submitted a report, which will be found interesting wherever illuminating oils are used. After describing the properties of rigoline, gasoline, naptha, benzine, kerosene, and other fractional distillates of petroleum, the report speaks particularly of "refined benzine," "naptha," under its various designations, as follows:

From specimens obtained from reliable sources, we find it free from oily and tarry matters, having a gravity 69 degrees to 70 degrees, and boiling at 150 degrees Fahrenheit. It is very volatile, evolving freely at all temperatures when exposed to the air, a heavy, highly combustible vapor. The liquid readily ignites, at all temperatures, with a flame and from its burning vapor.

Its vapor, like those of all petroleum products, is more or less explosive when intimately mixed with the atmosphere. We wish to be understood that, though it is claimed the liquid is non-explosive, which we readily admit, yet its vapor unquestionably is explosive, as we have tested them with great care, and have failed to find any which gave higher fire test than 40 degrees Fahrenheit, while more than half of them were much below that figure.

Most of these samples were seen by some of us taken from packages branded with the Inspectors name and "fire test 110 degrees Fahrenheit." One sample from a retail store having sold as oil, fired freely at 44 degrees Fahrenheit. Another, from a retail store which we saw the barrel, having the same brand as that of the Inspector, with the words "fire test, 112 degrees," which really ignited at 66 degrees, others at 70, 75, &c., but none higher than 80 degrees Fahrenheit, with the specimen which was 110 degrees. We regard kerosene, if properly

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, January 27, 1872.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Paying the French Indemnity.

LONDON, January 24.—Rothschild, of Paris, Simon Sina, of Vienna, Thomas Gibbs, of London, and the German House of St. Petersburg are arranging with the French government for the immediate payment of three milliards of francs of the indemnity due in 1874. Tobacco duties are the basis of operations. These duties yield a revenue of 200,000,000 francs per annum, and will be farmed by Rothschild and his associates for thirty years as a condition of the immediate payment of three milliards, plus one-half milliard due next May.

Another project proposed by the government is a lottery, with four drawings yearly for fifty years. Each ticket will return double the purchase price, and may be drawn the first year, and there may be fifty years' investments in large or small sums.

Severe Storm in England.

LONDON, January 24.—A severe storm commenced yesterday evening, lasting all night and raging with great violence. The gale, at times, became a hurricane. Rain poured down in torrents, flooding the lower portion of the city. The Parliament building was damaged, the water penetrating the roof in several places, injuring the decorations and furniture. The storm extended throughout the British Isles, and reached some portions of the continent. The telegraph wires are prostrated in various directions and communication is interrupted. The channel is quiet and the Irish coast it was excessively severe. Serious disasters to shipping are feared, although partly owing to the derangement of the wires no wrecks are yet reported.

Resignation of the Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, January 24.—The Sagosta-Malcampo Ministry have resigned.

MADRID, January 24.—The defeat of Senor Herrera as President of the lower house of the Cortes decided the fate of the present Cabinet. At the first sitting of the Cortes it was evident that the temper of the house was against the present government. In a test vote the opposition was largely in the majority. Senor Sagosta immediately visited the King and informed him that the vote in the Cortes left him but two alternatives—the dissolution of the Cortes or the resignation of the Ministry. The latter course was decided upon. The King said he should take counsel with the President of the Senate and Vice President of the House, and with Senors Herrera, Zorilla and Serrano, before the formation of a new Cabinet. Senor Sagosta, and the present Ministers were requested to remain till some decision was reached. To-day being a holiday the Cortes were not in session. To-morrow the regular election of President, to be held.

Mr. Dalrymple's Report on American Inebriate Asylums—Expedition for the Relief of Dr. Livingstone.

LONDON, January 24.—Mr. Dalrymple, M. P., who recently made a tour of inspection of inebriate asylums in the United States, intends to bring the result of his observations before Parliament. He proposes to secure additional information by introducing early in the session a motion to empower a committee of the House of Commons to take the drunken Americans to give evidence as to the methods and progress of inebriate reform in their country.

The Lord Mayor has called a public meeting for Tuesday in aid of the British expedition for the relief of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer.

The Mayor of Montpelier has been dismissed from his office, because of his conduct during the recent anti-Pontifical disturbance.

France Will Abrogate the Commercial Treaty With England.

PARIS, January 24.—The Committee of the Assembly are ready to report in favor of the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Great Britain. The majority of the Committee is still averse to the taxation of raw material.

Efforts are making to bring about a fusion of the branches of the house of Orleans. The Count of Paris intends to visit the Count of Chambord, when an attempt will be made to reconcile their conflicting interests.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 24.—Sir Charles Dilke will address a meeting to be held in Trafalgar Square February 5th.

PARIS, January 24.—Prince Napoleon has been elected to the Council of Ajaccio, Corsica.

BERLIN, January 24.—The draft of the treaty between Great Britain and the German Empire for the abolition of the consular system has been laid before the Federal Council.

VIENNA, January 24.—Francis Grillparzer, the dramatic poet, died to-day, aged eighty-one.

BUCHAREST, January 24.—The obstacles to the execution of the railway settlement law have been removed by the withdrawal of one of the company. It is expected that the Chambers will ratify the changes made by the government.

LONDON, January 24.—The Emperor of Germany has knighted and conferred the order of merit on the distinguished English painter, Sir Edwin Landseer.

ADVICES from Melbourne, Australia, report that the observation of the solar eclipse there was a failure, owing to cloudy weather.

ROME, January 24.—The census of Rome has been completed. The total population is 250,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 24.—The cholera has disappeared from the Turkish suburbs. Clear bills of health are now granted to all departing vessels.

PARIS, January 24.—No immediate change will be made in the Ministry. All rumors to the contrary are false.

A Prussian soldier was attacked by a French workman at Meurthe, on Tuesday, and badly wounded. The assailant has been arrested and will be tried. No serious complication is expected to result from the occurrence.

VIENNA, January 24.—The Upper house of the Reichsrath to-day, without debate, passed to a second reading the convention between Austria and the United States, recently negotiated by Minister Jay.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 24, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾; American securities quiet and steady—5-20s of '62, 92¾@; 5-20s of '65, 90¾; 5-20s of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, January 24.—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, January 24.—Rentes 55 francs 37 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9d.; New Orleans, 9¼d.; sales 14,000 bales. 10d. Four 26s@28s. Corn, 30s@30s 6d.

FROM COLORADO.

Furious Snow Storm—Extraordinarily Cold Weather—Powder Accident—Flouring Mill Burned.

DENVER, Col., January 24.—After three weeks of very fine weather a sudden change took place about six o'clock yesterday, when a severe gale, accompanied with heavy snow and for several hours raged with great fury. The thermometer fell about forty degrees during the night. The storm reached Santa Fe, south of Georgetown on the line of the Pacific. This morning the thermometer was ten below zero, and at Central twenty below—the coldest known for years; at Colorado Springs it was twelve degrees below.

A terrible accident occurred at Clear Creek Canon, near Golden City, yesterday, on the extension of the Colorado Central Railroad. A number of laborers were engaged in attempting to dry a box of Hercules powder at a camp fire, when the powder exploded, killing two men, John Hughes and Barney Bloom, and seriously wounding several others.

A disastrous fire occurred at Littleton, seven miles from Denver, on Tuesday morning, in which was stored ten thousand bushels of wheat and about six hundred sacks of flour. The mill was one of the finest in the territory. Loss over $50,000; insurance not known.

—Wm. M. Porter, Controller of Allegheny City, has been appointed Cashier of the Real Estate Savings Bank—a new financial institution in that city.

—The Committee of Ways and Means have reported on Mr. Boutwell's "syndicate" business, acquitting him of the charge that he exceeded his powers by increasing the funded debt, or by incurring an illegal expenditure. They do not deny that the funding act forbids any increase of the principal debt, nor that the Secretary made a temporary increase of it to the whole amount of the loan. They do not deny that the same act limits the commission on the loan to one-half of one per cent., but that he gave the syndicate that per cent. age, and the use of the whole amount of money borrowed for about ninety days besides. In each respect, therefore, there was an apparent violation of the act, for which the Secretary can be acquitted only by pleading ambiguity in the law itself or in his acts. The act did not contemplate such a negotiation as he made. The terms of that negotiation were expressly contrived to avoid a direct conflict with the words of the act, at least to the very some pretext among its inconsistent provisions, in the case escaping from the effect of its prohibition. This is not obedience. Mr. Boutwell unquestionably did what he thought best for the country, but his honesty of purpose is not enough to protect the legality of his acts from criticism.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 24, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	109	109	109	109	109	108¾
Canton	80	80	80	80	80	
West'n Union Tel	71¾	72	72¼	72¾	72¾	72¾
Quicksilver	38¾	38¾	38¾			
Pacific Mail	56¾	56	56	56	56¾	57¼
Adams Express		90½		90½		
Wells Fargo Ex		69¾		69¾		
American Express		69¾		69¾		
United States Ex		49½		49½		
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
N. Y. Central scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	33¾	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
Reading	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Michigan Central		117¾		117¾		117¾
Michigan Southern	90½	90½	90½	90½	91¼	91¼
Illinois Central		131		131		
Cleveland & Pitt's	91¾	92	92	92	92¼	92¼
Chicago & North'n	71¾	71¾	71¾	72¼	72¼	72¼
Do. preferred	80¾	80¾	80¾	81¼	81¼	81¼
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Do. preferred	81¾	80½	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	46¾	46¾	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Chicago and Alton		123		123		
Do. preferred		122½		122½		
Boston, Hoos'c & E		104		104		
Harlem		116½		116		
New Jersey Central		97¾		97¾		
Union Pacific	37¾	38	38¼	38¼	38	38¼

	11:30	1:30
	$ to buy	$ to sell
Tennessee State bonds	67¾	68¾
Do. new	66¾	66¾
South Carolina, July	66¾	67¾
South Carolina, April	36	36
Missouri sixes	95¾	96¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	60¾
Phila. and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¾
Catawissa	46¾
Oil Creek & Alley'n.	46¾

Lehigh Valley R. R.. 61¾
North Penn'a R. R.. 57
Northern Central. 89¾
Schuylkill Navigat'n. 17¾
Reading 56½

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1872.

Money works perceptibly easier, and with the increased ease a better feeling in bank circles.

Columbia has run rampant on the report of a large well struck yesterday. We hear of sales at 22, and of a small lot at 26. The former figure is about a fair quotation.

—Alleghany Valley 7's are withdrawn from the market by the company, and those now to be had are in the hands of private parties, who hold them firmly at advanced prices.

—The Penn avenue bonds are fast being absorbed, and as the work has been stopped till next summer, no new bonds will be issued before work is resumed. There are, however, small lots issued under the same act for improving short side streets still offering.

—It is generally known that the Commission of the Japanese Empire, which recently made a tour of the United States and Europe in order to inquire into the financial system of the various governments, finally decided to adopt our National Banking system. The compliment to our nation involved in this result of the examination cannot be thought merely one of those extravagant outbursts of enthusiasm whereby the Japanese are accustomed to prove their admiration of things American. It is the honest testimony of clear headed men to the value of our financial institutions. Their notes and bonds are being engraved by the Continental Bank Note Company. The autographs of Japanese officials have to be engraved, and it is said that to these Secretary Spinner's is as long primer type to the antics of an ink-bespattered scribbler.

—We note sales of Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company at 6, and Allegheny County 5's at 78.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113	113	113
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
New 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Currency	109	109	109

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	110¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
Union Pacific Railroad	94
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Arrangements for a Convention in February.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day decided to call a convention for the consideration of means for the improvement of the Ohio river on the twentieth of February, and made an appropriation therefor. The Board of Trade of this city has been invited to appoint a committee to co-operate. Each Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, municipal organization and boatmen's associations in cities of twenty-five thousand inhabitants will be entitled to five delegates; in cities of less population, three delegates each; insurance companies, small towns on the Ohio river, one delegate; besides these engineers on the Ohio and other Western rivers will be invited.

NOT GUILTY.

Mrs. Wharton Acquitted—She Gives Bail for Another Trial

ANNAPOLIS, January 24.—In the Wharton trial the jury this morning rendered a verdict of *not guilty*. Before the jury entered the court, large crowds were present, among whom were Mrs. Wharton's daughter, who appeared in good spirits as soon as the favorable character of the verdict was known.

Mrs. Wharton was admitted to bail in $5,000 upon the indictment now pending for poisoning Vanmeter, and gave her own personal recognizance and $2,500 each of two sureties, viz: J. Crawford Neilson and Miss Nellie Wharton. Mrs. Wharton remains a few days in Annapolis at the house of a friend.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Col. Scott wants Another Railroad.

MEMPHIS, January 25.—Messrs. Thomas A. Scott, H. S. McCullough, Alfred Gaither, H. B. Plant, Walters and other railroad magnates arrived here this morning. Their visit, it is understood, looks to the acquisition of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad in connection with the lease of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

J. A. Hancock, residing with his son in Pelt, Wabash county, Minn., burned the house and then hung himself, in a fit of insanity.

A great storm of snow and wind prevails at Cheyenne, and the railroad is blocked again.

The small-pox is making its appearance in various parts of Canada.

In Chicago during last week there was a marked increase in the number of deaths from small-pox as well as from other causes.

General Sheridan and staff have returned to Chicago from their grand buffalo hunt with the Ducal party.

The grand jury at Chicago continues the investigation of the riot case. It is believed that no one will be indicted.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1872.

Below will be found our report of the live stock market for the week ending to-day:

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the market, under the influence of an advance at New York, coupled with light receipts, was active and prices fully ½c higher than had ruled the week previous, with a good demand for prime stock. On Thursday the arrivals were fair, and the market ruled firm and steady, good cattle selling readily and for better prices relatively than common stock. On Friday the receipts were heavy, but consisted principally of through stock for eastern markets. The advices from New York received during the day were not good, and the market ruled duller than any preceding day of the week, with a large amount of cattle offering. Prices during the first part of the week had advanced fully ½c, but on Friday sold as low as before the advance, and a good many were left over unsold. Some shippers refused to sell here at the prices offered on Friday and shipped out, concluding to go further and take the risk of better or worse markets. The market closed dull on Friday evening, at which time the buyers left for the east. A few lots were unsold, some of which were sent to Allegheny for retail.

This week the receipts were heavy up till Tuesday at which time the markets generally open. On Tuesday, but a few of the Eastern buyers put in an appearance, and they were not disposed to purchase, but preferred waiting to see what the receipts would be during the day. Trade, in consequence, ruled very dull and slow on Tuesday. We heard the sellers complain that they could not get buyers to go and look at cattle. Prices, as compared with last week, were fully ½c lower, and but two or three loads of cattle changed hands up till Tuesday night. To-day the receipts are again heavy, making a large number of cattle on sale. The feeling in the trade is not good, and buyers are wanting to purchase at very low prices. Trade rules slow and dull, and it is with some difficulty sales are effected. Some droves have already been shipped out on first hands, and judging from the feeling ruling the prospects for the balance of the week is not very encouraging. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds steers, $5 50@6 00; good to prime, 1,150 to 1,300, $5 25@5 35; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25@5 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50@4 00.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report, we remarked that although hogs were selling at $4 75 per 100 lbs, and lower than the week previous, we did not think they would go lower, as the weather was favorable for the trade, and if arrivals slacked up dealers would soon remove the surplus stock.

Our surmises proved correct; on Thursday the receipts were lighter and the market ruled firm and steady. On Friday the receipts were again light and trade more active. Prices were firm, as the run was light and the weather cold, and it looked as if an advance would occur unless a heavier supply came on the market. This week the runs were light, and on Monday and Tuesday sales were made of Philadelphia tops at 5c, about ¼c higher than last week, and of prime New Yorkers at $4 75, the trade ruling active with a good feeling prevailing. To-day the market is active and sales have been made as high as $5 10; this we consider a little high, as the great majority of sales of prime hogs are made near 5c. The weather is cold and dry and good for slaughtering, and the demand is fully up to, if not a little greater, than the supply. Hogs are selling to-day about as fast as they arrive at full prices. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5 ; prime to good Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 80@4 95; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 40@4 75; rough to common, 150 to 200 lbs, $4 25.

Sheep.

Since our last report there has been very little change in the market. The receipts, though a little heavier, were not in excess of the demand, and although buyers complain about prices being high and want to purchase at lower figures, as yet they have not been able to do so except in a few cases when holders became weak, fearing a decline. The high price of wool, now that it is so near clipping time, will keep a large supply off the market for sometime, and although we are not sanguine at this season, yet we think the trade will rule steady with but very little fluctuation. To-day the market is firm and steady, and prime grades sell readily at rates fully as good if not a little better than any week of the season. On common and inferior grades the market cannot be quoted so good, as the best buying orders are strictly prime stock. The market rules a little slower for common though without much change in price. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, 100 to 120 lbs, $6 50@6 75; good to prime, 90 to 100 lbs, $6 25@6 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25@5 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $5 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50@2 50.

Cattle Sales.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price
19	1,120	5 75	1	1,230	6 00
21	64,40	5 70	14	11,40	6 00
20	20,700	4 50	2	2,760	6 00
20	20,700	4 50	2	1,300	6 00
3	3,230	5 25	9	9,500	4 40
3	3,240	5 25	9	9,500	4 40

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

15	12,900	4 60	2 bulls	2,300	6 25
12	11,160	4 60	1 bull	1,550	4 25
2	1,970	5 00	1	1,020	6
2	1,940	4 60			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

16	21,100	4 90	1	2,770	6 25
3	3,800	5 75	3	3,760	5 25
3	3,840	5 75	3	3,760	5 25
14	22,260	6 37	9	9,220	5 25
2	2,760	6 37	2	2,760	5 25
35	36,400	5 00	18	18,540	5 12
20	20,360	5 00	18	18,360	5 12
18	18,432	4 75	31	29,760	5 12
18	18,360	4 75	31	29,760	5 12
23	41,650	5 62	18	18,360	4 87
1	2,230	5 62	1	1,020	4 87
1	930	3 50	13	14,630	5 25
18	20,520	4 75	13	14,820	5 25
2	2,060	3 00	17	20,060	5 62
1	1,040	3 00	17	20,060	5 62
20	20,520	5 50	22	25,960	6 75
1	1,040	5 50	22	25,960	6 75
1	1,040	5 50	15	15,280	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

54	48,600	4 90	4	4,070	4 00

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

	11:30	1	1:30		
	$ to drive		$ to sell		
53	10,600	4 60	44	8,970	4 75
73	14,170	4 50	44	12,560	4 75
30	6,000	4 60			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

20	2,670	4 75	79	18,760	4 45
174	40,020	4 60	40	9,200	4 75
57	10,260	4 60	79	18,760	4 45
57	10,260	4 60	79	18,760	4 45
79	18,980	4 70	203	53,372	4 75
80	20,800	4 70	203	53,372	4 75

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

11	2,300	4 70	15	1,930	4 60
41	11,210	4 60	9	2,280	4 75
14	2,570	4 60	2	430	5 00
120	28,800	4 60	96	23,040	4 75
120	26,750	4 70	159	36,562	4 45
125	29,800	4 70	159	36,562	4 45
75	7,500	4 60	79	23,692	5 00
75	7,500	4 60	79	23,692	5 00
1	140	5 00	88	18,760	4 75
1	140	5 00	88	18,760	4 75
79	17,380	4 75	31	7,440	4 60
79	17,380	4 75	31	7,440	4 60
23	3,960	4 75	31	6,432	5 00
23	4,760	4 60	31	6,432	5 00
42	10,500	4 90	162	34,020	4 75
42	10,080	4 90	162	34,020	4 75
42	9,870	4 50	24	6,300	5 00
42	10,110	4 60	162	29,948	4 45
23	4,600	4 25	16	2,880	4 60
23	4,600	4 25	16	2,880	4 60
19	12,280	5 00	25	6,250	4 50
19	12,660	4 90	25	6,400	5 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

32	8,110	4 45	84	13,600	4 65
32	8,110	4 45	84	13,600	4 65
32	25,540	4 35	34	27,740	4 60
32	14,290	4 35	34	27,740	4 60
36	10,560	4 70	23	29,030	4 60
36	10,710	4 60	23	29,030	4 60
24	4,320	4 85	45	13,490	5 10
24	4,320	4 85	45	13,490	5 10
24	17,118	4 85	99	16,830	4 60
24	24,810	4 90	35	10,370	4 40
24	24,810	4 90	35	10,370	4 40
24	16,340	4 90	46	14,490	4 40
24	24,640	4 90	47	14,510	4 40
103	11,610				

WORTZER & BRAINARD BOUGHT

	3,000 bbls upper road, spot				$8 85
72	24,560	4 75	148	49,350	4 62
72	25,060	4 85	148	21,540	4 62
33	13,200	4 75	56	18,400	4 60
33	13,200	4 75	119	39,330	4 60
29	8,670	4 70	7	1,040	4 75
29	11,600	4 60	74	12,980	4 75
14	4,640	4 25	25	6,950	4 40
14	4,670	4 50	25	6,950	4 40
35	10,370	4 80	44	11,550	4 50
4	1,060	4 80			

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price
1	44,00	6 25	1	44,00	6 25
106	8,250	5 80	195	15,300	6 15

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

	5,180	6 00	173	16,200	6 85
64	10,130	6 00	173	16,310	6 85
173	14,670	7 00	160	14,730	6 75
166	14,980	6 90	160	14,730	6 75

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

163	12,540	5 80	126	11,820	5 15
163	8,460	6 00			6 30
401	6,248	5 10			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

158	14,660	6 80	169	17,182	7 15
	8,410	6 80	187	15,560	6 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

61	4,260	5 00	165	14,480	6 60
171	17,400	5 10	191	19,750	6 65
22	2,150	6 75	40 bunch		175 00
277	25,100	6 50	87 bunch		2 65

HENRY ERISMAN BOUGHT

163	16,720	6 90	95	8,080	6 25
163	18,040	6 90	28	2,100	6 70
161	15,220	6 30	109	9,710	6 70
161	15,730	6 75	96	8,720	6 60
86	7,780	6 25	82	8,130	6 6
86	7,560	6 50	184	16,240	6 25
154	13,170	6 25	190	15,560	6 12
154	7,630	6 75	179	15,740	6 06
75	6,730	6 00	40	3,730	6 00
178	16,360	6 75	40	4,240	6 00
178	17,120	6 75	179	15,740	6 10
178	6,240	6 90	262	26,400	6 75
516	49,940	7 00	229	21,980	7 50
23	2,060	6 90	84	7,910	6 25
169	15,300	6 50	342	29,280	6 70
169	15,730	6 75	342	29,280	6 70
168	19,060	7 45	191	17,460	6 90
168	19,060	7 45	191	16,720	6 90
145	11,240	6 75	255	22,860	6 75
146	16,000	6 75	179	14,560	6 25
146	17,700	7 50	81	8,000	7 15
146	17,740	7 25	187	14,010	6 60
262	22,380	6 50	153	15,600	6 25

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 22, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards, 1,400 cars, 70 of which were from Chicago, and the balance from Ohio and Indiana. In addition to these there were some scattering droves from Washington, Butler and Armstrong counties, making 50 cars, or in the neighborhood of 1,000 head on sale this morning. The quality of the offerings was a mixture from common to choice, with the former grade in greatest proportion. The market opened up slow and continued so until the close. The butchers were in no hurry to buy, many of them having a supply on hand, and as cattle were plenty, were disposed to purchase cheap or not at all. They succeeded in getting the latter part of yesterday's low figures, or paying of the very best grades, which were not so plenty. Common and fair butchers' stock sold very low, and the market, as above noted, was dragged. Drovers all complained that the trade (to use their own expression) was tough. We think that no money was made by dealers in cattle this week. The run was much heavier than expected, and the market could not be sustained, some of the drovers closing out tail ends at whatever price cattle would give. While the market was so hard on the grades of stock usually offered, there was a price paid by Peter Fairley for a steer which we regard as extra. Carr & McAllister sold him a very fine five year old steer, brought from Ohio, at $9 ₰ 100 lbs. The bullock was one of the finest ever put on this market, and weighed 2,400 lbs.

Stockers.

The number of stockers on sale this morning was small. A fair number of farmers was in the market making inquiry for this grade, but most of them had to go home without purchasing. Stockers are held so high in the west that our dealers cannot bring them here and sell to make money. Though solicited by farmers to bring some here they have declined doing so, for the reason they would lose money. Some stockers are coming from Chicago, but are bought to fill orders.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale this morning was small. The market was inactive and prices low, ranging from $40 to $55, according to quality.

Bulls.

The number of bulls on sale this morning was larger than usual, and the market in consequence slower. Prices as compared with last week were lower, though with a fair demand ruling.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which stock changed hands to-day: Extra 1,500 steers fat and smooth, $7 to $7 25; prime 1,300 steers $6 50 to $6 75; medium 1,100 to 1,150 steers $5 75 to $6 25; common butcher stock $5 to $5 25; bulls $2 to $4; cows $3 to $4 50; heifers from $4 to $5 75, according to quality, condition, weight, &c.

Arrivals.

The following are the arrivals of live stock, at the Union Yards as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Agent of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
Prepaid C. & P. R. R., cows	5
W. McMillen, Galilee	1
A. J. Lawrence, Galilee	1
D. McLinton, Enon	1
T. G. Dalzell, Enon	1
H. H. Brook, Alliance	1
W. Wentz, Canton	2
M. Weil & Co., Lakeville	1
J. Maring, Londonville	1
B. Hershey, Orrville	1
M. M. Snyder, Orrville, hogs	1
Neely & Bro., Newark	2
James L. Holler, Galion	1
Miller & Hendershot, Newark	1
Mahon, Wooster	1
Cherry & Bro., Crestline	1
George Stutts, DeGraff	1
Rothchild & Leigh, Columbus	2
Holmes, L. & Co., Dayton	1
Hinchild & L., Union Stock Yards	1
Marks & Bro., Union Stock Yards	2
J. Needy, Union Stock Yards	1
J. Shannon, Union Stock Yards	1
P. Hartman, Union Stock Yards	1
M. Vanhorn, Union Stock Yards	1
J. Holmes, Union Stock Yards	1
S. Trueman, Union Stock Yards	1
Marks & Bro., Crestline	3

Cattle Sales.

Fairley and Neely sold 11 head Armstrong county stock at prices ranging from $5 00 to 5 90 ₰ 100 lbs.

B. L. Dermitt sold 21 head western stock at figures from $5 00 to 5 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

Carr & McAllister sold 1 extra Licking county, O., steer to P. Fairley, at $9 00 ₰ 100 lbs; also 50 head fair Ohio stock from $4 00 to 5 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 65 head Pennsylvania and Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 00 to 6 75.

S. Trueman sold 46 head Ohio stock at figures running from $8 50 to 7 00.

J. Hunter sold 8 head Chicago cattle from $5 60 to 6 30 ₰ 100 lbs.

L. Shamberg sold 25 head "Chicago and Washington county cattle at figures from $5 50 to 6 50.

S. Stark & Bro. sold 98 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from $4 25 to $7 50 per hundred lbs.

Greenwald and Bro. sold 1 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 25 to $6 50 per hundred lbs.

Groff & Irvin sold 16 head Chicago cattle at prices varying from $6 00 to $7 37 per hundred lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 56 head Beaver county cattle from $4 75 to $6 12; also 16 Ohio from $5 25 to $6 50; also 19 Ohio from $5 50 to $5 60.

J. Vanvooris sold 12 head Chicago cattle at figures from $5 50 to 6 50 per 100 lbs.

J. Shamberg sold 87 head Ohio and Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $6 50.

J. Wells sold 20 head Indiana cattle, averaging about 1,000 lbs, at $45 per head.

J. Stom sold 9 head Indiana cattle at $36 per head.

Norris & McMillin sold 5 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $6 50.

M. Varner sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 25 to $7 00 per 100 lbs.

Peter Fairley sold 1 head Chicago cattle at figures from $4 50 to $5 25 per 100 lbs.

Kirk & Hays sold 1 head Chicago cattle at figures from $5 50 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

J. Vanvooris sold 12 head of Washington county cattle at figures from $5 75 to 6 15.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was again small, though larger than for the last week or two. The market ruled moderately active and all the offerings changed hands at pretty fair prices. The good grades of

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
Ten copies of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies March 11, 1871.
Two copies April 15, 1871.
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.
Two copies November 25, 1871.

HAS CONGRESS forgotten that at the elections of the present year the representatives will have to be elected under the new electoral assignment? It would almost seem so, from its dilatoriness in settling the apportionment question. It is said that the Legislatures of six States are protracting their sessions on this account alone. The new basis of representation should be fixed without any further delay.

IT has been widely stated that HORACE GREELEY had peremptorily refused to sign the call for the Republican National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 5th of next June. This appears to have been a mistake; at least he has written to have his name appended to the call. He says he stayed away from the last meeting of the committee in order to preserve his independence.

CONSIDERABLE numbers of the more peaceable and well disposed citizens of Mexico are leaving that country for the United States. Quite recently three hundred crossed the Rio Grande into Texas on the same day, with the declared intention of permanent settlement. They represent themselves as completely tired of being taxed and conscripted for the maintenance of faction fights, and state that a similar feeling is rapidly spreading among the better classes of the country generally.

M. THIERS' withdrawal of his resignation as President of the French Republic has probably averted a crisis of the gravest character, if indeed it has not prevented another revolution. The rejection by the Assembly of that scheme of M. POUYER QUERTIER for raising revenue by the imposition of a protective tariff on raw materials, was the cause of his resignation. Whether the Assembly will reconsider its action on this measure now that M. THIERS has consented to remain in office, is yet to be seen. It is not improbable that some compromise or understanding of this character between the parties was tacitly had. A report of the resignation, and of the excitement which followed it, will be found among our cable telegrams.

THE Legislature of Missouri has not helped the credit of that State by its action directing the payment of the State bonds maturing this year in currency instead of coin as provided for. A resolution to that effect was passed in the Senate some three weeks ago, and the other day the House concurred in it, contrary to the opinion of the disbursing officers, who, considering its defeat certain, had in the meantime paid the bonds in gold. The amount so paid was about four hundred thousand dollars, making a difference of some thirty-six thousand dollars in the finances of the State. The action of the Legislature is severely criticised by the considerable portion of the press of the State, and it is thought the Governor will veto the resolution.

AS WAS to have been expected from the verbal intimation which he gave to his supporters a few days ago, Col. A. K. MCCLURE has formally accepted the Republican Reform nomination for the Fourth Senatorial District, to fill the existing vacancy. Considerable dissatisfaction is said to be felt concerning the manner in which the proceedings of the regular nominating Convention were conducted, and some of the Republican papers of Philadelphia are outspoken in their condemnation of the means employed to secure the nomination. It is understood that there will be no Democratic candidate in the field, so that, however the contest eventuates, the election of a Republican successor to Mr. CONNELL is certain.

THE Republicans of the Fourth Senatorial District have nominated HENRY W. GRAY, Esq., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. GEORGE CONNELL. The District is largely Republican, and Mr. GRAY's election is certain, unless an independent candidate should take the field. An effort is being made to induce Colonel A. K. MCCLURE to run as an independent candidate. He states that if he accepts the candidacy it will be as a Republican, free to give a faithful support to the Republican organization, in and out of the Senate, except that he will not obey a caucus requiring him to oppose a just modification of the Registry law and other municipal reforms. A letter requesting him to accept was being circulated in Philadelphia for signatures yesterday and the day before.

THE House bill creating a National Educational fund from the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands, providing that these lands shall hereafter be devoted to educational purposes, one-half to be divided equally among the States, and the other half in proportion to the number of common schools they organize, reported the other day from the Committee on Education and Labor, and recommitted to that body for further consideration, is an important measure, requiring, perhaps, certain modifications of details, but seems to us to contain liberal and sound. It is rumored—incorrectly, it is to be hoped—that the Democratic members of the House purpose to oppose the passage of the bill, on the ground that it tends to "centralization." Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, has charge of the measure, and will press it to an early vote.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune* virtually accuses THOMAS NAST of plagiarism, charging that the idea of a late cartoon in *Harper's Weekly*, representing a group of Roman Catholic bishops as crocodiles, was taken from a sketch by the late JOHN LEECH, of the London *Punch*. The *Punch* picture was published twenty-five years ago, during the Cardinal WISEMAN excitement, and the suggestion it afforded may have been utilized for present purposes by Mr. NAST. It was a perfectly legitimate exercise of the right of adaptation; a right the greatest of painters and writers, from MICHAEL ANGELO and PAUL MEDARE to PAUL DELACOCHE and TENNYSON, have freely and frankly exercised. If the *Tribune's* stupid correspondent calls this plagiarism, let him and others of his captious kind make the most of it. NAST has too much sense to mind them.

THE New York *Post* intimates that the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the constitutionality of the legal tender act, was "an exercise of decision of the question," meaning thereby that the appointment of Judges BRADLEY and STRONG, made since the decision in HEPBURN against GRISWOLD was rendered, was conferred in consequence of their particular opinions with respect to the matter involved. There is nothing in the composition or action of the Court to justify such an impression. Neither the ability nor the integrity of the newly appointed members can be called in question. Moreover, the Supreme Court of every loyal State before which the question has been brought, with the sole exception of Kentucky, has pronounced the legal tender act constitutional, so that the decision of the Supreme Court is sanctioned by the weight of the general judicial authority of the country.

A NEW YORK free trade journal calls upon Congress to adopt measures for the reduction of taxation without further hesitation or delay, and says that at least fifty millions of dollars can be deducted from the burdens of the people without in any wise interfering with the revenues needed for government. This is probably true, and we suggest that it would be an admirable plan to put tea and coffee, articles of consumption in every household in the country, on the free list by way of a beginning. The duty collected from these articles amounts to some thirty millions of dollars a year, or pretty nearly two-thirds of the reduction called for. The free traders and revenue reformers profess to be extremely desirous of cheapening the cost of commodities to the working classes. Here is an excellent chance to do so without striking down those industries from which so large a number of workingmen derive employment and subsistence. That journal should move in the matter at once.

IN the current number of the *Galaxy*, Gen. CUSTAR attempts to prove that the Indian is not civilizable. Probably not, under the methods of procedure which that dashing cavalryman would be likely to adopt with regard to him. A good many reflective people, however, who have studied the application of the laws of civilization to the Indian quite as carefully and conscientiously as the General, have arrived at totally different conclusions, which possess, moreover, the considerable advantage of being fortified by facts. A late number of the Branford (Canada) *Courier*, for instance, mentions, in support of the belief that the Indians are capable of civilization, that among the SIX NATION Indians, of Canada, there are as many sober, virtuous and industrious aborigines as there are in the same number of white people in the parts adjacent. How does Gen. CUSTAR, and the considerable following which he has in this matter, reconcile these facts with his theory?

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States reversing the decision of the same Court in HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD, was announced at the end of the last term, with an intimation that the written opinion of the majority on the question of law involved in the case would be filed at the present term. For eight months it has been well known to the country that the constitutionality of the several acts of Congress called the legal tender laws had been affirmed by the Supreme Court. We hesitate not to say, and hazard nothing in saying that the recent determination is supported by a decided preponderance of professional opinion in the country, and is regarded with satisfaction by a large majority of the people. A public desire for a judicial settlement of a constitutional question in a particular way is certainly not a reliable basis on which to found the judgment of a court; and we refer to public opinion on this question only because some Republican journals, chiefly in the eastern cities, have assumed that the country was well satisfied with the decision in HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD, and looked on the reopening of the constitutional question with disfavor. The truth seems to be that popular opinion on the legal tender laws is divided very nearly by party lines, just as it was in reference to the DRED SCOTT case, the constitutionality of the Conscription law, and the Prize cases, influenced somewhat perhaps by monetary interests in a few localities.

It is not our purpose to review and vindicate the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court. If this be necessary, it is the work of a jurist rather than that of a journalist. It is sufficient for us to say that HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD presented no feature or phase which had not been as fully presented to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the numerous cases which have been before that tribunal under the same acts of Congress; that the opinion of Mr. Justice STRONG, representing the majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, contained no doctrine that had not been as clearly expounded and as strongly enforced by legal reason by the Judges on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, years ago, and with the concurrence of the best legal minds in the State; that the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State (the first to meet the question) long ago pronounced, and generally accepted within the State, have been affirmed without qualification by the highest tribunal in the land. These considerations, without throwing into the scale the weight of the great abilities, extensive and accurate learning and spotless integrity of the distinguished Justice who pronounced the opinion of the majority, ought to be sufficient evidence to satisfy a Pennsylvania journalist of the soundness of the recent determination of the Supreme Court of the United States. Let us add that our Pennsylvania cases were followed in every loyal State except Kentucky. In fact very little has been said in the public press impugning the logical and constitutional soundness of Judge STRONG's opinion. The violation of the sanctity which was supposed to surround the former determination in HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD being the chief ground of complaint.

Here is presented the question whether a determination by a majority of the Supreme Court in a single case involving a constitutional question, is to be regarded as conclusive? Surely it ought not to be so—and the pratice of the Court shows that it is not so. The Court has often reversed its own decisions. It did so in the DRED SCOTT case, or rather it reversed the doctrine of that case in a subsequent one. Every Court of last resort in Great Britain and the United States has reversed its own decisions and corrected its own errors. Nearly thirty years ago SIMON GREENLEAF, a professor of Law in the Cambridge Law School, collected in a volume the "cases overruled, denied or doubted," and these were found to be nearly three thousand in the English and American courts. The number has doubtless greatly increased since that period. A considerable number of the cases collected by SIMON GREENLEAF are decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, it may be assumed that that tribunal no more claims exemption from error than the Courts of Westminster Hall or those of last resort in the different States. Chief Justice GIBSON, of Pennsylvania, in a case to which we have been referred (8 Barr 486) expresses the principle universally recognized and acted upon by all Courts, "No man is more thoroughly convinced than I am of the wisdom of deciding by the majority; but experience has taught us, that, in every Republic, the right of judicial revision is not to be regarded as final, decided. Want of stability in the law is a public calamity which ought to be averted by almost any conclusion of opinion; yet in building up a new system in part on the model of an old one, it is better to incur the reproach of inconsistency than to perpetuate a false principle. Where we have not been following a beaten path, but have been exploring untrodden ground; and where we find that we have lost our way, as we sometimes must, it is certainly the part of wisdom to retrace our steps rather than to persist in doing wrong. I submit that in the present case in which our own decisions afford no lamp to our feet, and in which the English decisions are misleading fires, the first determination of the point before us might not be conclusive. If a single decision were so, many of our first attempts to interpret our digested statutes, grown almost into a code, would do little more than impart immediate certainty. The settled rule then seems to be that a single determination of a new question by a court is never regarded by the court itself as conclusive, in the sense of precluding further examination into, and discussion of, the question of law involved. The authority of the case depends much on the soundness of the reasoning of the court, its conformity or want of conformity with the analogies of former decisions, the opinion of jurists, and other tests by which it is sure to be tried. If it be the decision of an undivided court, it has all the more force as an authority; if it present the views of a mere majority, that fact derogates from its weight as a judicial determination.

Let us apply these principles to a constitutional question.

The power of the Supreme Court to arrest the operation of a statute on the ground that it finds no warrant in the constitution, although for a long time doubted by the Court itself, is now fully admitted by people of every shade of political opinion. The Judiciary of the United States has the power and function unknown in other countries, which places the Supreme Court above the Legislative and Executive departments of the government. This power is of a political character although exercised in judicial forms. Of course we use the word political in its best sense, and as descriptive of the power which confines the government within the limits of the constitution. It is essentially political, for it concerns the very nature as well as the structure of the National Government, and may enlarge or contract the sphere of the general government according to the rules of construction adopted and acted on by the depositaries of this power. A Judge of the Supreme Court ought to be as well a statesman as a jurist, and as statesmen have from the very beginning of the government so differed as to the extent of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States as to the lead to the formation of two distinct and opposite schools of constitutional doctrine, so we have found the same differences in the Supreme Court. The representatives of strict construction, of liberal construction, and of the mean between these extremes, have occupied places at different periods in our history on the bench of the Supreme Court. The Prize cases a few years ago were decided by a strict party vote. The Court at that time consisted of nine judges, Chief Justice TANEY and Justices NELSON, CLIFFORD and CATRON were Democrats of the strict construction school, and dissented from the opinion of the majority. Justices GRIER and WAYNE were well known as war Democrats, and voted with the three Republican members of the Court. In the case of HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD every Republican lawyer recognized as such, dissented; every Democract, including Chief Justice CHASE, Mr. Justice FIELD, both of whom were appointed by a Republican President, but neither of whom has acted with the Republican party since his appointment, were in opposition to the Republican members of the Court. The DRED SCOTT decision was pronounced by a Democratic majority—Justices MCLEAN and CURTIS, Whigs in politics, and afterwards Republican, dissenting. A few years later a Republican majority reversed this decision, the Democratic members of the Court dissenting. In Pennsylvania, a Democratic majority of the Supreme Court held the Conscription law of the United States to be unconstitutional, the Republican minority dissenting. Three months later a Republican majority reversed that decision and affirmed the constitutionality of the law, the Democratic minority dissenting. It would be manifestly unjust to impute mere partisan motives to the Judges of either party in these conflicts of opinion. The conflicting determinations were the result of radical differences in regard to the true construction of the Constitution of the United States. There has never been any such conflict on mere judicial questions; but political questions always have and always will divide the best minds in the country. The Supreme Court approaches the consideration of a constitutional question, with a presumption in favor of the validity of the law which is attacked. The burden is on the party claiming the statute to be unconstitutional, to show that it is so and show it clearly. To doubt is to affirm the law, and of course the decision, as in other cases, is more or less respected as it may have the concurrence or be opposed by the dissent of the members of the Court above a bare majority. HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD was decided by the Supreme Court when there were but seven Judges on the Bench. The decision in that case was the opinion of four, while three dissented. The question was entirely new in that tribunal. It was one of the most important questions that ever came before any tribunal. The statute, the nullity of which was pronounced, had been thoroughly considered in both Houses of Congress, and had been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. The subject had been exhaustively discussed in both Houses of Congress by men of abilities and constitutional learning at least, equal to the measure of these qualities possessed by any member of the Supreme Court. It is not stating the matter too strongly to say that the legal tender acts of Congress were, next to the conscription law, the most important measure of the government. The public faith was involved. But the opinions of the most enlightened statesmen of the country, largely in the majority in both Houses of Congress, on a question touching the means of national self-defence, were overthrown by the opinion of a single Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or, to speak more accurately, by a decision of that tribunal which represented the opinions of a majority of one. The opinions of the four Judges who concurred in the judgment, all of whom act with the Democratic party, remain unchanged, while those of the three who act with the Republican party declined to subordinate the dictates of their individual judgment and conscience to the political opinions of a bare majority.

Under these circumstances, two new Judges were appointed to sit in this tribunal, both of them distinguished for talents of the highest order, for sound and extensive legal and constitutional learning, and spotless personal integrity. From the moment of taking their seats, HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD ceased to express the opinions of a majority of the Supreme Court. It was then the plain duty of the Court to reverse a determination which no longer found support in the opinions of a majority of the members of the tribunal which had pronounced it, and which never was approved by the weight of professional and judicial opinions throughout the country. The late decision is strengthened by the presumptions which the Court itself makes in favor of the validity of every act of Congress, and will, we hope, remain undisturbed. That it is entirely satisfactory to a large majority of the people of the country, we do not in the least doubt.

Let us add in reply to the false and puerile charge that Judges BRADLEY and STRONG were appointed by General GRANT because their opinions on the subject of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender acts were known to be in accordance with the views entertained by the minority in HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD, that Judge BRADLEY's name was favorably considered by the President as early as May, 1869, more than six months before the decision was agreed upon by the judges in conference, and eight months before it was announced. Judge STRONG was set aside in favor of EDWIN M. STANTON, who was appointed before any body knew how HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD would be determined, and on Mr. STANTON's death was appointed. There is not the slightest evidence that the legal-tender question entered into either appointment. In point of fact, Judge BRADLEY's views were not known to the country until the recent determination. The President, if he had sought, would have found difficulty in finding any eminent Republican jurist or lawyer, whose views did *not* accord with those of the minority in HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD. Was it to be expected that he would appoint a State Rights Democrat to support that decision?

MR HECKER'S CIRCULAR.

Our readers are already aware of the chief features of the plan devised and published by Mr. FRIEDRICH HECKER, for the enforcement of temperance movement. The old political agitator and patriot is evidently himself much impressed with the adaptation of his scheme to accomplish its purpose. It seems to him a fine invention, and in order to forestall the pretentions of any cunning rogue who might try to appropriate unmerited honors, he puts his name in full to the original description of the contrivance. HECKER will never have to take up the lament of VIRGIL, "*His ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores.*"

Certainly the prudence thus displayed deserves only commendation, as in the enthusiasm with which the inventor regarded the offspring of his brain, it was impossible for him to foresee that his compatriots would almost universally reject the scheme as inconsistent with their most cherished principles. The proposal to organize societies in every town, village and township for the purpose of spying out and exposing the secret vices of the temperance people, originated in singular ignorance or forgetfulness of the human nature of the latter. The system thus suggested for adoption by the Germans is the very system which, ascribed rightly or wrongly to the friends of temperance, causes such intense disgust among them, and they look upon the method with no favor even as a means of self-defense. It is, however, surprising to many that while thus rationally and honorably judging and declining the proposed method of retaliation, they enter no protest against either the absurd reason imagined in Mr. HECKER's circular for the temperance agitation, or against the groundless assumptions concerning the character of the so-called reformers. According to this notable document, "the present temperance movement has in its essential nature no other foundation than hatred of the German element and its power." In order to secure the co-operation of the Germans in the settlement of the slavery question, Knownothingism was postponed until a more convenient season. Slavery having been put out of the way, the old subject is revived, and in the agitation its partisans are animated by the old feeling of envy and hatred, which has been doubly envenomed by the lofty position in the world to which the Germans have attained through recent events. Temperance is merely a hypocritical pretense, a mask behind which the most dissolutely immoral people are enabled to work for one object while aiming at another. Human welfare by the promotion of total abstinence, is the avowed end of their endeavors, while their real aim is the humiliation of the Germans and the destruction of their influence. This, we believe, is a not unfair statement of Mr. HECKER's theory of the temperance movement, a theory which receives the decided and cordial indorsement of the German newspapers of both political parties. How far these newspapers express the sentiments of the great German population of the country we have no means of knowing. By most of them it is likely that the theory is accepted as solid and satisfactory.

The fact is certainly instructive, and deserves to be generally known. It would be gross injustice to refer the explanation of the temperance movement cited above to mere German vanity. With their hereditary habits and national apprehension of individual responsibility, they are utterly unable to account for the movement in question by ascribing it to any of the motives by which human conduct is ordinarily determined, and, therefore, they ascribe it to a cause which happens to be sufficiently vague and comprehensive to answer all purposes.

Somewhere in his *Table Talk* LUTHER says: "We Germans swill liquor enough to split us, whilst the Italians are sober. But they are the most impious of men." And still, though "with them everything is done drinking," though "they drink in doing everything," they are the greatest workers in the world, and retain among them all individual and household virtues in a degree of vigor not surpassed among any other people. They are religious, too, perhaps the most religious nation in Europe. Now, as of old, "nobility of soul appeals to them" as to few other people, and in the recognition and cultivation of this ideal they hold the highest rank. The German clings tenaciously to all the habits which he brings with him from his native land, and in his fondness for beer, appetite is sanctioned and sustained by all the influences which seem to him most respectable or even sacred. However unreasonable, it is, therefore, hardly strange that in American assaults upon his cherished habit he often sees nothing more worthy than a spirit of meddling incompetible with the rights of personal freedom, or else a desire to humiliate and degrade him inspired by envy and hatred. It is, however, not the less remarkable that educated Germans who have spent many years in America, and have by observation and inquiry grown familiar with the fearful ravages here resulting from the use, not of their favorite beverage, but of stronger drinks, so utterly fail to comprehend and do justice to the motives of the reformers.

Thus Mr. HECKER's direct charge that the prominent leaders of the temperance movement are mere hypocrites who, while denouncing strong drink, indulge in other stimulants equally or still more deleterious, commands ready assent, certainly calls for no remonstrance from the organs of German opinion. Under the circumstances their silence implies a rather discreditable want of charity, if it is not rather to be ascribed to their absolute ignorance of the type of American character to which most of the reformers belong. They are the men who live in the abiding conviction that they are their brothers' keepers, and that for all the misery which might possibly have been prevented by the exercise of their influence they are held responsible at the bar of conscience. However disagreeable they sometimes make themselves, American society and the country owe them much; and by the native population who understand and appreciate them they are regarded with a degree of respect which is simply shocked and disgusted by such imputations as Mr. HECKER's.

After all, the colossal proportions attained by the consumption of opium and its preparations in America since 1860 as indicated in the commercial digests referred to in the HECKER circular, suggest a subject well worthy of consideration. The universality of the use of stimulants and narcotics by the human race is a fact which yet remains to be studied with the care necessary to its full elucidation. When word of the adoption of the Maine law reached a remote part of the world interested in the cultivation of the poppy, a well informed and able man of high official position was heard to say: "This will be good news to the dealers in opium!" Perhaps he was right. Perhaps it is true that if people are deprived of one stimulant, they will betake themselves to another, and that neither legislation nor any other human agency can prevent freemen from indulging a craving which exists in the entire human family. If so, wisdom would consist in letting the less deleterious article be easily accessible and in inculcating from childhood the necessity and duty of moderation—that is, temperance—as the only safety for health and good name.

KAPP'S APOSTACY.

It was a wise philosopher who said that no man should be pronounced happy before his death. FRIEDRICH KAPP, who was a vehement Republican while he lived in New York and wrote several books to assert for his German countrymen their due share of credit in the establishment of American independence, now thinks that about the worst step a German can take is to emigrate to America. In fact, he has renounced his American citizenship, and has taken office in Berlin. We may probably next expect to hear that he has applied to Parliament to change the names of his sons who were called after distinguished American statesmen. KAPP's change of opinions is noticeable, and does not increase the respect in which he was held by the mass of his compatriots. He is not a young man, and his writings prove that many years ago, he was familiar with everything that could be said against Republicanism in general and against American Republicanism in particular. He is not an idealist, driven back into views which he had outgrown or renounced, by disgust with deformities of which he had not suspected the existence. Manifestly enough his recent gibes about Irish ascendancy, Tammany frauds and the selling of arms to the French, are not to be understood as reasons for disliking American Republicanism. They are thrown out as excuses for an apostacy which took place on other grounds.

The simple truth is that KAPP has become a vehement propagandist or missionary of monarchical principles, and he uses his American experience as an inexhaustible source of arguments and illustrations wherewith to justify his new ideas. To help in strengthening the German, or rather the Prussian Empire, and in recommending it to the Germans, is the task assigned to or assumed by him, while to arrest all German emigration to the United States is an incidental part of his task. This was the great object of his recently published brochure on Frederick the Great, in which he easily removes from the great King's memory the reproach of having been the especial friend of the American rebels of 1776. A more useless piece of work has seldom been performed by a rational man. It is interesting to notice with what contempt KAPP and his American missionary labors are regarded by most intelligent Germans in this country. His mere change of opinion no one has any right to blame; but it is not easy to make allowance for the new born zeal with which he proclaims the change and gives reasons for it, of which he ought to have felt the force before it became his interest to publish them.

A CASE which possesses considerable interest for the publishers of newspapers generally was tried last week in the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio. The publisher of the Mount Vernon *Banner* was charged with violating the post-office regulations in mailing unprepaid newspapers to persons not *bona fide* subscribers. It appears that during the political campaign of last year the editor of that paper, who is also its publisher, was waited upon by certain parties who furnished him with a list of some three hundred persons residing within the county, to whom the paper was to be sent during the campaign at the expense of those who furnished the list. Quite a number of these papers, which were mailed without the payment of postage, were refused by the persons to whom they were addressed, upon the ground that they had neither subscribed for the journal themselves, nor authorized any person so to do for them. The Court held that while the terms "*bona fide* and regular subscribers," employed by the newspaper act of 1863, were not to be construed so strictly as only to embrace persons who by their own hand make subscriptions, the sending of newspapers without prepayment of postage to persons who had not in some way ratified an agreement with the publishers, was nevertheless a violation of its provisions, and that the only way of keeping within the law in such cases was to prepay the postage until the party to whom the paper was sent had explicitly signified his willingness to occupy the position of, and be considered as, a regular and *bona fide* subscriber. The defendant was fined fifty dollars and costs of prosecution. Under this decision it would seem that the custom which prevails among some publishers of sending out, without prepayment of postage, specimen copies of their papers in the hope of inducing subscription, is extremely hazardous, if not openly illegal; since it is by no means certain that even a subsequent ratification would be held to relate back to the time of sending the first unauthorized copy.

PERHAPS the greatest misfortune of Ireland, certainly the most fruitful source of discontent and insecurity, has been that the tillers of the soil were not the holders of it. Vast estates which, properly subdivided and cultivated, would have furnished employment and sustenance to thousands, have been allowed to run to waste, or converted into parks and hunting grounds, while the harsh stewardship of the agents of absentee proprietors has still further increased the poverty and deepened the resentful sullenness of the wretched tenantry. It is calculated that within a period of four years nearly a million people emigrated from Ireland, solely in consequence of unjust land laws, and the evictions and famine which grew out of them. MR. GLADSTONE'S Land Act, a measure passed last year for the purpose of pacifying the tenant farmers of Ireland, bids fair to do more toward accomplishing the redress of these grievances and the bringing about of a satisfactory solution of the whole vexed Irish question, than any legislation which has been had since the union with Great Britain. Already, under its operation, litigation between landlord and tenant is said to have ceased in most counties; while under what are known as the BRIGHT clauses of the bill, large numbers of tenants of the estate of Lord WATERFORD, at its recent sale, purchased portions thereof. Some at fifty, others at forty, and none less than thirty years' time. Great interest is felt in the results of this experiment, which, if successful, will probably in time, and as opportunity offers, be copied thoughout the country generally. The agricultural classes of Ireland are said to be greatly pleased with the measure, which practically places them in even a better condition than that of the laborers and small tenant farmers of England.

WHILE Mexico, Venezuela and a number of other Southern Republics are noted for their disturbed and anarchical condition, it is pleasant to observe that the little Republic of Ecuador is steadily and palpably advancing politically, social, intellectual and moral life. The encouraging progress made by this State may be inferred from the fact that while in 1869 its public revenues hardly reached $1,200,000, in 1870 they had advanced to more than $1,900,000, or an increase in one year of over fifty per cent. Last year the Government abolished the oppressive discriminating head tax imposed on the Indians under Spanish rule and retained under the Republic until that date. The arbitrary exaction of forced loans from the capitalists and business men of the country was also at the same time prohibited. A liberal system of internal improvements is also being vigorously prosecuted; while, in addition to the prompt discharge of all current expenses and claims, a considerable sum is being annually contributed to a sinking fund for the liquidation of the public debt incurred by the former administration. An agent of the government is now in the United States, engaged in the purchase of tools and machinery for the purpose of carrying out a variety of projected public improvements, and he is also authorized to employ a number of competent American civil engineers for the service of the Republic. President MORENO is said to be perhaps the ripest scholar and best read statesman ever called to the chief magistracy of any government in Spanish America.

THE progress which is making toward the disestablishment of the English Church may be inferred from the view which the London *Times* takes of it. That journal says: "There are those living who will see the Church of England taking its place quietly in the common rank of denominations."

COMMON SCHOOLS—FORMERLY AND NOW.

A German paper of San Francisco, the *Abendzeitung*, makes bitter complaints concerning the condition of the schools in California. The teachers, it seems, are for the most part employed without any preliminary examination, and often with sole reference to party politics. Persons, however well qualified they may be, who have no political relations, either fail to get employment in the schools, or fail to sustain themselves against the opposition which they encounter. The salaries also paid to teachers are so wretchedly small that hardly any one capable of making a living in any other way is willing to teach. Hence the education of the youth is for the most part committed to grossly ignorant persons, who are also sometimes of doubtful reputation. In a State where even an assistant clerk in the government service, who works not more than two or three hours a day, receives from a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars a month, and where a policeman receives a hundred and twenty-five dollars a month, fifty or seventy-five dollars for the same period are thought sufficient wages for a teacher. No wonder that an unlucky adventurer in the Golden State was lately heard to confess with a sigh, that he was nearly at the end of his resources, and that nothing remained for him but to become a dish-washer or a school teacher. All this is rather edifying, as it reveals a state of education not unlike what some readers will remember as existing on the eastern side of the Rocky mountains. Another of our contemporary's statements perhaps indicates a social condition confined to the Pacific coast. The following astonishing regulations were lately laid down by the appropriate authorities for the correction of abuses in the California schools: "In future no teacher shall bring his revolver or other shooting weapon into the school-room. No teacher shall at the same time be a special policeman."

As already intimated, such a report of defects and abuses is worthy of repetition and consideration even in sections of the country where similar evils formerly existed, but where they are now remembered as discreditable features of a past civilization. Though in Pennsylvania our public schools are still far from being what they ought to be, they have long been in a condition of steady improvement, and the interest with which they are regarded by the people increases with the lapse of every year. Though not paid as they deserve to be paid in view of the importance of their functions, our teachers receive such salaries as enable them to live in comfort and to make a respectable show in their social relations. One of the greatest difficulties which had to be overcome in effecting a revolution in the teacher's position among us was the conquest of certain mischievous traditions received from mother England, in the first place, and faithfully transmitted from colonial times. In aristocratic lands, in countries in which social caste exists, as it exists in Great Britain and in Germany, the business of teaching the children of the common people, as they are insolently called, is of course a mean business, and the person who devotes himself to it is, to a certain extent, a degraded being. In this matter there has been some reformation in England during the last fifty years, but there is still abundant room for amendment, and in Germany the common schoolmaster, is still starved and looked down upon as of old. In the England against which our fathers rebelled, while tutorships and masterships in the schools patronized by the aristocracy and the gentry were eagerly sought for by scholars and gentlemen, the position of teacher in a popular school or in a commercial academy was looked upon as incompatible with social respectability. And for many years, after the Revolution, even in this country, the subject was overshadowed by the old hereditary prejudice. Hence the prejudice as is usual tended to find its justification in its effects. Able, well educated men declined positions which seemed to degrade them, and the positions were occupied by men whom they could not degrade. Thanks to the progress of enlightenment and republicanism, all this has been changed. The teachers of the children of the people are respected by the people, and are generally recognized as fulfilling an office second to no other in absolute utility. If they are not yet as well paid as they deserve to be, the evil admits of remedy, and, indeed, is certain to be removed so soon as the people shall become fully aware of the conditions necessary to the complete efficiency of their schools.

ORLEANS PRINCES IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

By taking the seats to which they had been elected in the National Assembly the Orleans Princes seem to have grieved their friends and gratified their enemies. M. THIERS released them from the obligations of their word of honor, so far as he was concerned, and the Assembly refused to take action on the subject, on the ground that they had neither subscribed for the journal themselves, nor authorized any person to do so for them. The Court held that while the terms "*bona fide* and regular subscribers," employed by the newspaper act of 1863, were not to be construed so strictly as only to embrace persons who by their own hand make subscriptions, the sending of newspapers without prepayment of postage to persons who had not in some way ratified an agreement with the publishers, was nevertheless a violation of its provisions, and that the only way of keeping within the law in such cases was to prepay the postage until the party to whom the paper was sent had explicitly signified his willingness to occupy the position of, and be considered as, a regular and *bona fide* subscriber. The defendant was fined fifty dollars and costs of prosecution. Under this decision it would seem that the custom which prevails among some publishers of sending out, without prepayment of postage, specimen copies of their papers in the hope of inducing subscription, is extremely hazardous, if not openly illegal; since it is by no means certain that even a subsequent ratification would be held to relate back to the time of sending the first unauthorized copy.

PERHAPS the greatest misfortune of Ireland, certainly the most fruitful source of discontent and insecurity, has been that the tillers of the soil were not the holders of it. Vast estates which, properly subdivided and cultivated, would have furnished employment and sustenance to thousands, have been allowed to run to waste, or converted into parks and hunting grounds, while the harsh stewardship of the agents of absentee proprietors has still further increased the poverty and deepened the resentful sullenness of the wretched tenantry. It is calculated that within a period of four years nearly a million people emigrated from Ireland, solely in consequence of unjust land laws, and the evictions and famine which grew out of them. MR. GLADSTONE'S Land Act, a measure passed last year for the purpose of pacifying the tenant farmers of Ireland, bids fair to do more toward accomplishing the redress of these grievances and the bringing about of a satisfactory solution of the whole vexed Irish question, than any legislation which has been had since the union with Great Britain. Already, under its operation, litigation between landlord and tenant is said to have ceased in most counties; while under what are known as the BRIGHT clauses of the bill, large numbers of tenants of the estate of Lord WATERFORD, at its recent sale, purchased portions thereof. Some at fifty, others at forty, and none less than thirty years' time. Great interest is felt in the results of this experiment, which, if successful, will probably in time, and as opportunity offers, be copied thoughout the country generally. The agricultural classes of Ireland are said to be greatly pleased with the measure, which practically places them in even a better condition than that of the laborers and small tenant farmers of England.

WHILE Mexico, Venezuela and a number of other Southern Republics are noted for their disturbed and anarchical condition, it is pleasant to observe that the little Republic of Ecuador is steadily and palpably advancing politically, social, intellectual and moral life. The encouraging progress made by this State may be inferred from the fact that while in 1869 its public revenues hardly reached $1,200,000, in 1870 they had advanced to more than $1,900,000, or an increase in one year of over fifty per cent. Last year the Government abolished the oppressive discriminating head tax imposed on the Indians under Spanish rule and retained under the Republic until that date. The arbitrary exaction of forced loans from the capitalists and business men of the country was also at the same time prohibited. A liberal system of internal improvements is also being vigorously prosecuted; while, in addition to the prompt discharge of all current expenses and claims, a considerable sum is being annually contributed to a sinking fund for the liquidation of the public debt incurred by the former administration. An agent of the government is now in the United States, engaged in the purchase of tools and machinery for the purpose of carrying out a variety of projected public improvements, and he is also authorized to employ a number of competent American civil engineers for the service of the Republic. President MORENO is said to be perhaps the ripest scholar and best read statesman ever called to the chief magistracy of any government in Spanish America.

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THE Chicago *Times*, seeking to make a point in local politics, and at the same time, keep up its damaging defense of Gov. PALMER's spite against SHERIDAN, commits itself in the following reckless way. It says:

> "The administration of John M. Palmer among the turbulent 'Ku-Klux' element in the State of Kentucky, some years ago, might be studied with profit by the Bummer Ku-Klux in Chicago."

Which is dreadful. Often as the *Times* forgets itself, it seldom makes so fatuous a slip as this. Of course there is no objection to its calling the hated German element in its own city Ku-Klux; but to speak thus of its Democratic friends in Kentucky is a refinement of cruelty of which we did not deem it capable. Besides it has repeatedly declared there were no Ku-Klux in Kentucky or any other of the once rebel or semi-rebel States, and that these infernal organizations were but figments of the Radical Republican brain or phantasmagoria evolved from the inner consciousness of frightened negroes. What *will* the Louisville and Richmond papers say?

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* can see nothing in protection, except a system which compels "the workingman to pay thirty dollars for a suit of clothes," in order to "foster our infant industries, and all that sort of thing." According to the *Commercial* the employment of home labor is a matter of no consequence whatever. Our quarries and mines, our factories, furnaces and forges—the manifold productive industries and interests of the country, with the millions of capital they employ, and the immense population they support—are of no moment, if things can only be bought at lower rates than at present. But what benefit is to be derived from merely cheapening commodities, if the workingmen have no money with which to purchase them? "Twelve eggs for sixpence" seemed enticing to the Irishman only when the sixpence was in hand. Why does the English artisan who can get a suit of clothes for fifteen dollars at home, emigrate to the United States, where, according to the *Commercial*, he must pay thirty for the same articles? Because he has compared the standard of European and American remuneration, and knows that the prosperity which protection gives to our industrial enterprises will insure him wages with which he can not only pay the higher rate more easily, but can also save money beside. Did our contemporary ever hear of American mechanics emigrating to free-trade England in order to benefit their condition?

REFERRING to the proposition pending in Congress to allow a "drawback" of duties on building materials for the benefit of Chicago, the New York *Post* says that "a people cannot afford the luxury of being 'protected' unless they are in good circumstances and do not mind the tax particularly." The over-eagerness of the *Post* to make a point for the free traders causes it altogether to miss the mark. Not to discuss the question whether the practice of granting Congressional relief by these special exemptions, is a wise or judicious one, it certainly seems clear enough that the country owes to the tariff itself a very large share of the prosperity which enables it to render the assistance proposed. Whether, under the laws of Congress, Chicago is entitled to any privileges not granted to burned out villages and settlements in Michigan, Wisconsin or elsewhere, is not the question. The unparalleled calamity of that city has very greatly crippled it, and therefore it is propos